

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Glenelg Manor

and/or common Glenelg Country School

2. Location

street & number Folly Quarter Road N/A not for publication

city, town Glenelg ☒ vicinity of Sixth congressional district

state Maryland code 24 county Howard code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

Glenelg Country School
name Attention: Mr. Charles Miller, Headmaster

street & number Folly Quarter Road

city, town Glenelg ☒ vicinity of state Maryland 21737

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records

street & number Howard County Courthouse

city, town Ellicott City state Maryland 21043

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Historical Trust
title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1978-1978 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town 21 State Circle, Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

HO-15

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (for summary description see Continuation Sheet #14)

Glenelg Manor is located along Folly Quarter Road $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of its intersection with the town of Glenelg, Howard County, Maryland. The building complex is situated along a private drive, approximately one-half mile southwest of its intersection with Folly Quarter Road.

Glenelg Manor is a country villa designed in the Gothic Revival style to dramatize as well as harmonize with the surrounding rural landscape. Though it has received numerous additions over the course of the past century and a quarter, they occur either on the rear of the structure or set back to the west, so that the silhouette of the castellated towered structure riding the brow of the hill remains largely undisturbed.

The entrance or north facade of Glenelg is marked by many of the features which Andrew Jackson Downing cites in his description of the Gothic Villa: the characteristic high corner tower and varied outline created by the embrasured and merloned stonework crowning the tower and entrance porch, and the boldly articulated cornice topped by the hipped roof of the main block. The low pitch of this roof also serves to accentuate the dramatic verticality of the corner tower. Other typical elements of mid century Gothic Revival are demonstrated by Glenelg: a proliferation of polygonal chimney pots interrupting the roofline, hood molding over windows and pairs of windows, and a massive carriage porch entry.

The north and primary entrance facade contains these elements and others distributed across the face of the building. On the north face of the tower, located at the northeast corner of the building an exterior doorway occurs which is recessed about one foot (the width of the wall) and is further elaborated by a granite label mold whose flanking pieces descend to the level of the molded transom bar. The transom itself contains diamond patterned glazing (four panes across and two panes deep, all laid horizontally). The reveals contain panelled decoration, in the soffit, two square panels with quatrefoils. Each reveal contains a square panels with quatrefoil above the transom bar and a long rectangular panel with trefoil top below the transom bar. The original wooden door is elaborated by two of the same trefoil topped recessed panels which run the full length of the door. A massive granite slab, cut and shaped, constitutes the sill. A late 19th century wrought iron screen door covers the opening. On the second story of the tower, is a single 6/6, double hung window topped with a label mold and with a slightly projecting granite sill. On the third story of the tower, north facade, there is a pair of double-hung lancet windows, 7/4 sash, each with slightly projecting granite sills and both topped by the same continuous label molding. The crenellated battlement which tops the composition of the tower is supported by a series of modillions spaced closely together.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

On the west facade of the tower, the first floor is articulated by a casement window four panes high and two panes wide, separated from the corresponding two-light transom by a thick, molded transom bar. A drip molding frames the transom, stopping at the level of the transom but as with the surround of the tower doorway. Aligned with this full-length window, in the second story, is a 6/6, double-hung window detailed like the second story window on the north facade, with the same drip molding and slightly projecting granite sill. At third story level, a pair of lancet windows are repeated and are detailed exactly as they are on the north facade. The crenellated battlement is also repeated on all four sides. Continuing westward from the tower, there is a recessed portion of the facade which belongs to the library. In plan, the library connects the stairhall with the tower. At first floor level, this facade contains a projecting, oriel window bay which sits on a podium and is crowned by a heavy cornice. There are three sets of 4/4 windows (double hung versions of the casements elsewhere) across the front of the bay, and one set on each side. All are surmounted by heavy molded transom bars and two-light transoms. The plain entablature which crowns the bay consists of a boxed cornice atop a series of crown moldings, a flat frieze, and a bottom complex molding which separates the entablature from the windows. The granite base of the bay continues to carry the watertable which runs around the building. The second story window above this bay is detailed exactly as the other 6/6 second story windows described above. The same bracketed cornice which runs continuously around the eaves of the main block completes this composition.

Still moving westward, the north facade of Glenelg projects forward reflecting the vestibule to hall progression on the interior. At first floor level, across the front of the main block reading from east to west, are the principal doorway sheltered by the entrance (carriage) porch and two equal sized, polygonal bay window projections. The massive entrance porch contains full-height Tudor arches on each of its three sides. It is executed in granite and shouldered at each of the front corners. A crenellated cap supported by a series of modillions on three sides masks a flat roof. The entrance porch features a black and white paved marble floor and a granite step which encircles the three sides of the porch. Nearby is found a three step granite carriage mounting stone. Three granite steps lead to the recessed doorway which is defined by double doors surmounted by molded transom bar and Gothic-traceried transom (central quatrefoil flanked by two 3-leaf cutouts and two end semicircular cinquefoils.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

In the curving soffit of this Tudor-arched doorway are two identical recessed panels containing quatrefoils, the panelled reveals contain elongated trefoils in the panels above and quatrefoiled panels below in a manner similar to the door itself. The door contains recessed panels with elongated trefoil tracery above the lock rail, and square recessed panels with tracery depicting trefoils within circles below.

The two oriel windows are polygonal and rest on podiums with continuous granite watertable. The bays are topped by a boxed cornice with plain frieze and multiple moldings. The front face contains two casement windows, four panes high and two across with heavy central muntin. Each is surmounted by a two-light transom also with heavy central molding. The side casement windows are also four panels high, but only one pane wide with single light transoms.

At second floor level above the entrance porch, is one casement window, four panes high and two panes wide topped by a label molding. Directly above each of the oriel windows are two pairs of windows, each 4/4 double hung, separated by a thick muntin but united with the same continuous label molding above and slightly projecting granite sill below. The bracketed cornice continues uninterrupted across this north facade.

The west end of Glenelg has been altered through several additions beginning at the southwest corner of the main block. Three French doors, detailed like those in the library, are symmetrically placed across the west facade. Each window once possessed a projecting granite sill, but only the northwest windows retains one at present, as the others have been replaced by drain pipes. On the second story, in the northwest and southwest bays, are 6/6 double hung windows with label molding and granite sills. The middle two second story windows have been replaced by fire doors, but their sills and label moldings remain. Here, a retracted fire stair and platform are situated below these windows.

The east gable end is composed of the three bays of the main house and a fourth bay of the projecting tower at the building's northeast corner. The east facade of the tower is identical to the west facade. The remaining fenestration of the three southernmost bays duplicates that of the west facade. As well, other decorative features such as the granite water table and modillioned cornice are also identical. As the ground on the hill falls away at this facade, foundation windows are found on all bays and are aligned with the fenestration above.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glenelg Manor
Howard County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The south facade of Glenelg is complicated by the rear additions but basically retains a four-bay wide configuration with the northwestern bay now covered by a corridor to the newer part of the building. Originally this first bay was identical to its three counterparts to the east on the first floor of this facade: French doors with four panes in each casement surmounted by a two-light transom, with granite sills and granite label moldings. On the second story, three 6/6 windows are positioned above the first floor windows and are detailed with label molds and granite sills. The fourth bay is articulated by a window which is a casement window four panes high and two panes wide with a panel inserted below the glazing. Two part Tudor chimney stacks protrude from between the first and second and between the third and fourth bays. Between the chimney pots is found a round-headed-arched dormer window, served by a casement window. To the east of this four bay composition is attached the gable roofed addition, purported to date from the 18th century though any structural evidence of this early construction is not visible at any point. (This addition was more probably a service kitchen wing, typically attached to this portion of the main house in the Gothic Revival style.) To the east of this interruption are two additional window bays: on the first story two of the same French doors and on the second story, two of the same 6/6 double hung windows with hood moldings and granite sills except that the westernmost of the pair has been replaced by a fire door with folding fire stair attached. A one story porch extending across the east facade of the gable-roofed service wing covers the westernmost of the two French doors and obliterates its hood molding trim. This porch is floored in tile and has a wooden ceiling.

The principal longitudinal (east facade) of this gable roofed service wing is further elaborated on the first story by two 6/6 double hung windows with wooden sills to the south of a modern door which is flanked to the north by a modern oversized tripartite window with continuous granite sill. On the second story, five casement windows are spaced symmetrically across the facade; their tops abut the boxed cornice. Above the middle three windows, a large continuous shed roofed dormer containing five pairs of casement windows, rises from the gable roof. There is a door to the north side of this dormer which leads to a fire escape with access to the porch roof.

The south gable end of the service wing is distinguished by a pair of chimney pots which project from the ridge of the roof and match the polygonal brick chimneys of the main block. At first floor level

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HQ-15

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glenelg Manor
Howard County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

are two symmetrically placed 6/6 windows; the southeast window's sash has been replaced. One casement window (4 panes high x 2 wide) exists in the southeastern bay at the second story, and the boxed cornice terminates in modest 6-8" returns with plain rakeboards. A single southeastern window lights the cellar.

The west facade of the service wing is half covered by a gable roofed addition, the principal (south) facade of which is flush with the service wing's south gable end. The three bays to the north of the addition contain three sets of casement windows on each story. On the first floor are the four-pane high, two pane wide French doors with two-light transoms and granite sills. On the second floor are four pane x two pane casements with wooden sills. The boxed cornice is supported by a cyma bed mold as on the east facade of the wing.

The south facade of the addition to the service wing is three bays wide with a central modern door flanked by two casement windows, each four panes x two with beaded wooden surrounds and slightly projecting wooden sills. The brackets of the original door surround are still enclosed by a later shed roofed shelter for the entrance. Two three pane x two casement windows are positioned on the second story directly above the first floor fenestration; the surrounds on these second story windows are characterized by a thin beaded fascia. Two gable-roofed dormers, not aligned with the windows, project from the roof, with shingled sides and containing 3 x 2-light casements. The north facade contains essentially the same fenestration except that the first and second floor windows are not aligned with one another. The west gable end of this addition contains two casement windows. A polygonal double chimney projects from the ridge of the gable roof at this west end.

Glenelg possesses a splendid Greek Revival interior which despite some changes imposed by its current usage as a school has survived largely intact and in good condition. Like other mid-19th century country villas, Glenelg is characterized by a radial plan: central entrance hallway containing an imposing ceremonial stair and giving access to double parlors to the west and to the east a large squarish library climaxed by the northeast corner tower. To the south, the service wing provides a dining area with kitchen and other auxiliary chambers.

Entering via the stone carriage entrance on the north facade, one passes through an elaborately decorated vestibule lit on its east

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE 5

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

wall by diamond-paned casement windows. The surrounds for the exterior door and these two windows are characterized by paneled pilasters supporting an architrave of plain frieze (with corner rosettes and central rosette and floral motif) topped by egg and dart bed molding and boxed cornice. The small chamber itself possesses a complex molded cornice and a coved ceiling, the central rectangle of which is elaborated by a substantial torus mold and overscaled plaster egg-and-dart decoration framing the ornate floral cartouche and suspended light fixture. The doorway from vestibule to stairhall contains a central door flanked by five-light sidelights and three light transom and single lights over the sidelights. The transom is also elaborated by four heavy consoles and five interspersed rosettes, topped by a boxed cornice and flanked by strip pilasters.

The stairhall is dominated by the massive stairway and intermediate first to second floor landing which retain all their original features such as a massive newel (with an octagonal base and decorated with floral and foliate motifs) and rounded balusters (with petal and leaf motifs at base and necking). The open string stair's step ends are decorated with applied scrollwork molding, and the understair with raised panelling where a two-panelled door with angled top rail leads to the cellar. Roughly opposite the east entrance to the library in front of the stair is the west entrance to the front parlor which is flanked on the north side by a semicircular niche with marble base. The surrounds of these two doorways are exactly the same as those framing the doors to the rear parlor and service wing occupying the southwest corner of the hallway: strip pilasters support an architrave with corner rosettes and a central rosette and floral motif and boxed cornice with crown moldings. The interior of the entrance door is also characterized by this entablature atop four paneled pilasters. In consonance with the other decorations are several extant light fixtures, consisting of bronze bracket with double anthemion decoration, supporting a torchlike gas fixture. This has been electrified.

The double parlor to the west of the hall consists of two long parallel rooms of roughly equivalent dimensions which are connected by two sets of sliding double doors. On their tranverse axis (perpendicular to these sliding doors) both rooms feature column screens consisting of two free standing Corinthian columns and two Corinthian pilasters each.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE 6

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

In the rear parlor, identical yellow marble (Brescia) mantels adorn the two fireplaces on the south wall of the house located between windows. These mantels are characterized by arched openings, complex molded surrounds, and a carved leaf motif in the keystone with the two end brackets supporting a curved mantel shelf. The spandrels are also decorated with a triangular leaf motif. At the east end of this rear parlor are two doorways, symmetrically placed and identically detailed, but the northernmost of these leads only to a closet. The southernmost of the two windows at the west end of this room has been blocked up to accomodate bookshelves.

The front (or north parlor) is distinguished by the same column screen and by fireplaces centered on the east and west end walls, and by the bay windows along the north facade of the building. The white marble mantels are elaborately sculpted with arched openings surmounted with arched openings surmounted by foliate and scroll motifs with reverse "C" - curves at the corners and 2 interlocking "C's" forming the central medallion which supports a curved shelf.

The library, also punctuated by a tripartite window bay on the north side, features a slate mantel between two French doors on the south side. This slate mantel contains marbleized Doric pilasters supporting a marbleized frieze.

Stairway leads to a landing where there is another semicircular niche like the one downstairs and to the southwest a doorway to the second floor of the service wing. From this landing, progressing southward, one enters the second floor of the service wing which contains two chambers, back to back, now used as classrooms. The northernmost of these contains a slate mantel with incised cornerblocks and strip pilasters. An eared architrave surround characterizes the six panel closet door which flanks this fireplace. The southern chamber contains a wooden mantel of strip pilasters supporting a frieze of reeded decoration with swags and a center block. Except for this highly ornate mantel, the woodwork of this room is simpler as is evidenced by the flatter architrave surround of the six-panel door to the stairway.

The first floor of the service wing was entirely reworked during the early part of this century. The dining room contains simple wood panelling with geometric motifs which also characterize the grates over the radiators.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Behind the dining room is another large room, also covered in simple wood paneling, now used as a chemistry laboratory. This is connected through a doorway to the three story, two bay building to the east.

From the main stairway landing one continues up the remaining flight of stairs to the second floor where a series of chambers radiate from the large central hallway. Twin doorways, each containing original six-panel doors and shouldered architrave surrounds with corner rosettes, share a continuous cyma crown molding and mark the east entrances to a series of small chambers which lead to the tower to the north and a large classroom to the south. That southeast classroom possesses a white marble mantel with a Tudor-arched opening and a surround marked by carved foliate spandrels supported by pilasters with cut-out decoration.

To the north a curving wall terminates the hallway, it has been blocked off by a modern partition wall running east-west which creates a small room (now a teachers lounge) containing on its north end the casement window flanked by two lesser height closets. The same shouldered architrave trim on these elements curves to accommodate the wall surface.

To the east is a continuation of the upstairs hallway with access to four smaller chambers. The doorway to this eastern section from the main hallway is a triumphal arch. The north central classroom (French classroom) possesses on its east wall a white marble mantel that is a simplified version of the large southeast chamber's, with beaded, Tudor-arched opening, 3-leaf spandrel and two plain flanking pilasters supporting the shelf. Directly across the lesser hall the south central classroom features another similar simplified white marble mantel with Tudor arched opening and plain pilasters supporting a plain frieze and shelf on the south wall.

The northwest corner classroom contains a white marble mantel identical to that of the south central classroom; its paired 4/4 windows on the north wall share recessed paneled reveals and continuous shouldered architrave surrounds. The southwest corner classroom features a slate mantle with marbleized pilasters supporting corner blocks and marbleized frieze below projecting shelf. All of these chambers possess highly ornate central plaster medallions in their ceilings decorated in different foliate and floral motifs.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HO-15

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

8

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

To the south of the complex of Glenelg School is an elaborate network of terraced gardens, the outlines of which are created by random coursed fieldstone walls, allees of boxwood interspersed with grouped plantings of cedar trees. Other ornamental trees such as red maples and the necessary outbuildings are incorporated at various points for contrasting interest. This landscaping provides a variety of picturesque vistas which, as the visitor wanders, in turn frame both house and landscape.

The grounds which surround Glenelg, fifty acres of extensively landscaped and terraced land, are populated by a number of interesting outbuildings--including a small cottage with one-room plan located southwest of the main block and now surrounded on two sides by the school's western additions. The gable-roofed cottage is stone, sheathed in scored ashlar stucco with paired chimney pots in the north end, and a wooden boxed cornice with deep overhang. The south gable end features a verge board with semicircular cut-outs and two 6/6 double hung windows that are replacements, the larger one lighting the attic. The east facade contains modern door, its entrance hood removed, flanked to the north by a single window. The west facade contains two windows, with 6/6 replacement sash but retaining beaded wooden surrounds.

The carriage house, now converted into classrooms and connected to the main block via the western additions, is a hipped roofed stone building covered in scored ashlar stucco. The two-bay eastern end is articulated by two windows on the first floor, 6/6 double hung with label moldings and on the second floor with one casement window and a fire door/fire escape replacing the other window. On the first story of the south facade, the carriage openings have been filled in and label moldings applied over the former openings. A one-story hipped roof underblock and stuccoed is joined to the western end of the south facade. The west gable end of the carriage house resembles the east end except that the corner first floor window is blocked up and a modern door replaces a second story window for another fire escape. The north facade contains four symmetrically placed casement windows trimmed with label moldings; at first floor level, the southwest window has been removed and louvers have been inserted. A one-story connecting building of recent construction attaches this north side to the cinderblock and stuccoed gymnasium.

The square smokehouse, located approximately seventy-five feet south of the main complex, is constructed of random coursed

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

stone with a wooden boxed cornice which is beaded and creates a substantial overhang on all four sides. An original six-panel door on its south side features two immense strap hinges and is surmounted by a larger granite lintel. Slit windows, formed by the placement of canted stones, allow for ventilation and occur on each of the three other sides. A shingled hip roof shelters the structure.

South of the smokehouse is a small square pumphouse also of random stone construction with wooden boxed cornice, a large overhang on all four sides. On the south side, a four panel door is characterized by a beaded fascia surround and wooden lintel. Modern 8/8 double hung windows occur on the east and west sides each with wooden lintels. An entrance on the north facade is approached by a flight of stone steps. The four panel door has a thinner wooden lintel and the same four blocks in the surround which once supported an entry hood as are found on the south doorway. A small brick chimney protrudes from the west slope of the shingled pyramid roof.

The remaining outbuilding, built probably during the late 19th century, is an octagonal pumphouse located southwest of the main building and constructed of random coursed stone. A six-panel door with 18" deep reveals and a substantial granite lintel and granite sill which is preceded by a 5' wide granite step mark the entrance of the building in its east facade. The west, north and south sides of the building are punctuated by pairs of lancet windows (5 panes high x 2 wide with 3 part tops) surmounted by a shared wooden lintel and triangular flat wooden spandrel. Each pair of windows has a shared, slightly projecting stone sill. At second story level on each of the four axes, is an oculus window with 8-petalled cut-out sash. An eight-sided roof caps the structure, atop a wooden cornice. The original molded trim is extant on door and windows on the interior, but the framing is now concrete and supports an early 20th century electric dynamo and control equipment, which produced direct current electricity for the house in this period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

HO-15

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received

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Glenelg Manor

Continuation sheet Howard County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page 14

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Glenelg Manor is a country villa designed in the Gothic Revival style to dramatize as well as harmonize with the surrounding rural landscape. The entrance or north facade of Glenelg is marked by many of the features which Andrew Jackson Downing cites in his description of the Gothic Villa: the characteristic high corner tower and varied outline created by the embrasured and merloned stonework crowning the tower and entrance porch, and the boldly articulated cornice topped by the hipped roof of the main block. The low pitch of this roof also serves to accentuate the dramatic verticality of the corner tower. Other typical elements of mid-century Gothic Revival are demonstrated by Glenelg: a proliferation of polygonal chimney pots interrupting the roofline, hood molding over windows and pairs of windows, and a massive carriage porch entry. Glenelg possesses a splendid Greek Revival interior which despite some changes imposed by its current usage as a school has survived largely intact and in good condition. Glenelg is characterized by a radial plan: central entrance hallway containing an imposing ceremonial stair and giving access to double parlors to the west and to the east a large squarish library climaxed by the northeast tower. To the south, the service wing provides a dining area with kitchen and other auxiliary chambers. To the south of the complex of Glenelg School is an elaborate network of terraced gardens, the outlines of which are created by random coursed fieldstone walls, allees of boxwood interspersed with grouped plantings of cedar trees. Other ornamental trees such as red maples and the necessary outbuildings are incorporated at various points for contrasting interest. This landscaping provides a variety of picturesque vistas which, as the visitor wanders, in turn frame both house and landscape. The grounds which surround Glenelg's fifty acres of extensively landscaped and terraced land, are populated by a number of interesting outbuildings - including a small cottage with one-room plan located southwest of the main block. The carriage house, now converted into classrooms and connected to the main block via the western additions, is a hipped roofed stone building covered in scored ashlar stucco. The smokehouse is constructed of random coursed stone with a wooden boxed cornice which is beaded and creates a substantial overhang on all four sides. South of the smokehouse is a small square pumphouse also of random stone construction with wooden boxed cornice, a large overhang on all four sides. The remaining outbuilding, built probably during the late 19th century, is an octagonal pumphouse located southwest of the main building and constructed of random coursed stone.

8. Significance

HO-15

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates 1851 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Glenelg Manor is significant for its architecture, as the best extant rural example of a Gothic Revival domestic building in Howard County, if not in all of Maryland. Situated atop a small hill overlooking gently rolling countryside, Glenelg Manor embodies the romantic ideals of the style as espoused by its greatest architectural spokesmen, A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing. What is perhaps most architecturally significant about Glenelg Manor is the interrelationship of the use of the Gothic Revival style on the building's exterior, and the use of the ornate Greek Revival style on its interior, made possible through the publication of pattern books such as A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Such books popularized the use of styles in combination, and Glenelg Manor's vast majority of original building fabric offers the viewer a lesson in the characteristic qualities of each style. The building's exterior contains many of the most notable design motifs of the Gothic Revival style: asymmetrical massing, the use of Tudor arches in the entranceway, battlements, label moldings over window openings, a corner tower which functions as a library, the use of foliated ornamentation, oriel windows, the use of leaded glass, and the use of stucco over local stone to give the structure a monochromatic, imposing appearance. The interior of Glenelg Manor displays a wide array of the finest Greek Revival detail extant in any rural Maryland house of this period. The typical hall, double parlor plan is expanded in size to fill the imposing proportions of the Gothic Revival exterior. The amply proportioned hall is notable for the use of the classical niche, plant-like motifs on the stair newel, and balusters and anthemion-decorated bronze wall lights. Shouldered door architraves with rosettes mark door openings into the parlors. The parlors themselves are opulent, separated by two pairs of sliding doors. Each parlor is in itself separated by Corinthian column screens and wall pilasters, and decorated with egg and dart and honeysuckle plasterwork, with central ceiling medallions. Baroque mantels of fine marble complete the design scheme.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Compared to A. J. Davis's Glen Ellen, perhaps the finest Gothic Revival domestic building ever attempted in the United States, Glenelg Manor represents the best extant rural example of this style of architecture in Howard County, if not in all of Maryland.¹ Situated atop a small hill overlooking gently rolling countryside, Glenelg Manor embodies the romantic ideals of the style as espoused by its greatest architectural spokesmen, A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing. Constructed in local stone and covered with stucco, the house was designed by a yet unidentified architect, to dominate a "cultivated" landscape:

HO-15

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Glenelg Manor

Continuation sheet Howard County, Maryland

Item number

8

Page 10

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

It is such picturesque scenery as this - scenery which exists in many spots in America besides the banks of the Hudson - wherever, indeed, the wilderness or grandeur of nature triumphs strongly over cultivated landscape - but especially where river or lake and hill country are combined - it is there that the highly picturesque country house or villa is instinctively felt to harmonize with and belong to the landscape. It is there that the high tower, the steep roof, and the boldly varied outline, seen wholly in keeping with the landscape, because these forms in the buildings harmonize, either by contrast or assimilation, with the pervading spirit of mysterious power and beauty in romantic scenery.² (emphasis added)

What is perhaps most architecturally significant about Glenelg Manor is the interrelationship of the use of the Gothic Revival style on the building's exterior, and the use of the ornate Greek Revival style on its interior, made possible through the publication of pattern books such as A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Such books popularized the use of styles in combination, and Glenelg Manor's vast majority of original building fabric offers the viewer a lesson in the characteristic qualities of each style. The building's exterior contains many of the most notable design motifs of the Gothic Revival style: asymmetrical massing, the use of Tudor arches in the entranceway, battlements, label moldings over window openings, a corner tower which functions as a library, the use of foliated ornamentation, oriel windows, the use of leaded glass, and the use of stucco over local stone to give the structure a monochromatic, imposing appearance.

The interior of Glenelg Manor displays a wide array of the finest Greek Revival detail extant in any rural Maryland house of this period. The typical hall, double parlor plan is expanded in size to fill the imposing proportions of the Gothic Revival exterior. The amply proportioned hall is notable for the use of the classical niche, plant-like motifs on the stair newel, and balusters and anthemion-decorated bronze wall lights. Shouldered door architraves with rosettes mark door openings into the parlors. The parlors themselves are opulent, separated by two pairs of sliding doors. Each parlor is in itself separated by Corinthian column screens and wall pilasters, and decorated with egg and dart and honeysuckle plasterwork, with central ceiling medallions. Baroque mantels in the finest of marbles complete a design scheme intended to impress the most discriminating visitor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

HO-15

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Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE

11

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Local Howard County historians such as C. F. Stein, J. D. Warfield and Celia Holland have speculated that what are now viewed as additions to the main block were originally separate structures built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the home of Henry Howard and/or his son Ephraim Howard. After extensive examination of the entire complex, there is no structural evidence to indicate that this was the case.

The property on which Glenelg Manor was constructed was owned by Samuel Fenby during the 1830's. Fenby, a truck manufacturer who operated a dry goods store in Baltimore, and who later became a grain, feed, and commission merchant, (3) purchased the property from Charles and Margaret Feinour on October 25, 1847. (4) Both men were acquainted as they operated businesses in Baltimore.

Interest in the property shifted from Fenby to the Tyson family, when William B. Tyson purchased the property in 1848. Two years later, J. Washington Tyson paid \$1079 in cash and assumed the mortgage on the property. By May 4, 1854, the mortgage was settled and the deed transferred. (5)

It is Tyson who most probably had Glenelg Manor constructed during the period 1851 and 1854. In 1851, tax assessments showed that he had constructed a carriage house, stables and outbuildings, with his total holdings of land and buildings valued at \$5502. In 1852, he was assessed \$10,000 for an additional building -- no doubt the main block of his new house. With the final transfer of property in 1854, the deed notes that the transfer was made "together with all and singular the buildings and improvements upon the said described lands erected, made or being..." (6), indicating that some construction was continuing.

Tyson's fortune and abilities were impressive, and he left his imprint on Maryland and the nation as well. Although an extremely competent lawyer, his fluent oratorical powers, shrewd intellect, and graceful address led him into politics. He was sent to the legislature by the Whig party from Philadelphia and nominated to Congress from the first district. In 1836 he campaigned for General Harrison in his quest for the presidency. In 1840 he witnessed Harrison's nomination and election as president. Upon Harrison's death one month later, John Tyler was elected president and offered Tyson the position of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, which he accepted. He then became Commissary General at the US Arsenal in Philadelphia for one year. He then became Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, the position which he kept during Tyler's administration. (7)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12

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Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 12

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Tyson then abandoned politics as his investment in the coal lands of western Maryland prospered. He owned large amounts of stock in the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. In 1878, Dawson Laurence writing in the Hopkins Atlas noted that he was "extensively engaged in mining as president of a company that was influential among the first in development of the resources of that region and in giving an impetus to measures which have since culminated in the enormous traffic of the prolific coal regions".⁽⁸⁾

The property was transferred through a series of owners until 1915, when Mr. and Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, members of a prominent Maryland family, purchased it. Glenelg Manor served as their home until the death of Mr. Lowndes in 1941.⁽⁹⁾ Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes developed much of the grounds, incorporating original plantings into a grand garden scheme. Although only 50 acres of the 393 now remained, the Lowndes used it to their advantage. An original old boxwood hedge 400 feet in length inspired the design of the terraced, multi-level formal gardens. A woodland bridle path bordering on a small stream and enhanced by shrubbery and wildflowers was developed, while tennis courts, a six hole golf course, and swimming pool were added to accommodate the house's guests. A fruit orchard is located west of the smokehouse and pumphouse.

Today, much of the plantings are now in place, and still used by the Glenelg Country School, who took ownership of the property in 1965.⁽¹⁰⁾ The respected school for young girls and boys has added modern buildings to the original house, but this has been done with extreme care and taste. The main house continues to be well cared for and well used.

1. Designed in 1832, Glen Ellen was the home of diplomat-art patron Robert Gilmor, and was modeled on Sir Walter Scott's "Abbotsford".

2. A. J. Downing The Architecture of Country Houses (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969) pg. 344.

3. Unpublished paper by Joetta Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor" (Spring, 1977), pg. 4.

4. HCCH 3/220.

5. *ibid*, pg. 222.

6. HCCH 14/474 and Koppenhoefer, pg. 6.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glenelg Manor
Howard County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8, 9, & 10 PAGE 13

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

7. Koppelhoeffer, pg. 6 and 7.
8. Koppelhoeffer, pg. 6.
9. HCH 16/293
10. WHIT 448-788.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Patent Index
C. F. Stein, Jr., Origin and History of Howard County, Maryland
J. D. Warfield, Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland
Holland, Celia, Howard County Landmarkers, August 1975
Koppenhoeffer, Joetta, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor", Spring 1977
Howard County Land Records
Private Papers of Glenelg Country School

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes 50 acres, comprising the house and outbuildings within their extensively landscaped, picturesque historic setting. The acreage is necessary to include the historic approach to the buildings, the formal gardens, and the scenic vistas which were an important consideration in the siting of the complex.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HO-15

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 50 acresQuadrangle name Sykesville, MD; Clarksville, MD.Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	3	4	6	0	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	3	3	0	8	0	0	4	3	4	6	7	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are indicated on the attached map.

See Continuation Sheet #13 for Boundary Justification.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Cox, Volunteers Coordinator
Mark R. Edwards, Administrator, Survey and Planningorganization Maryland Historical Trustdate March 17, 1980street & number 21 State Circletelephone 301-269-2438city or town Annapolisstate Maryland 21401


12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

12-22-82

title

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

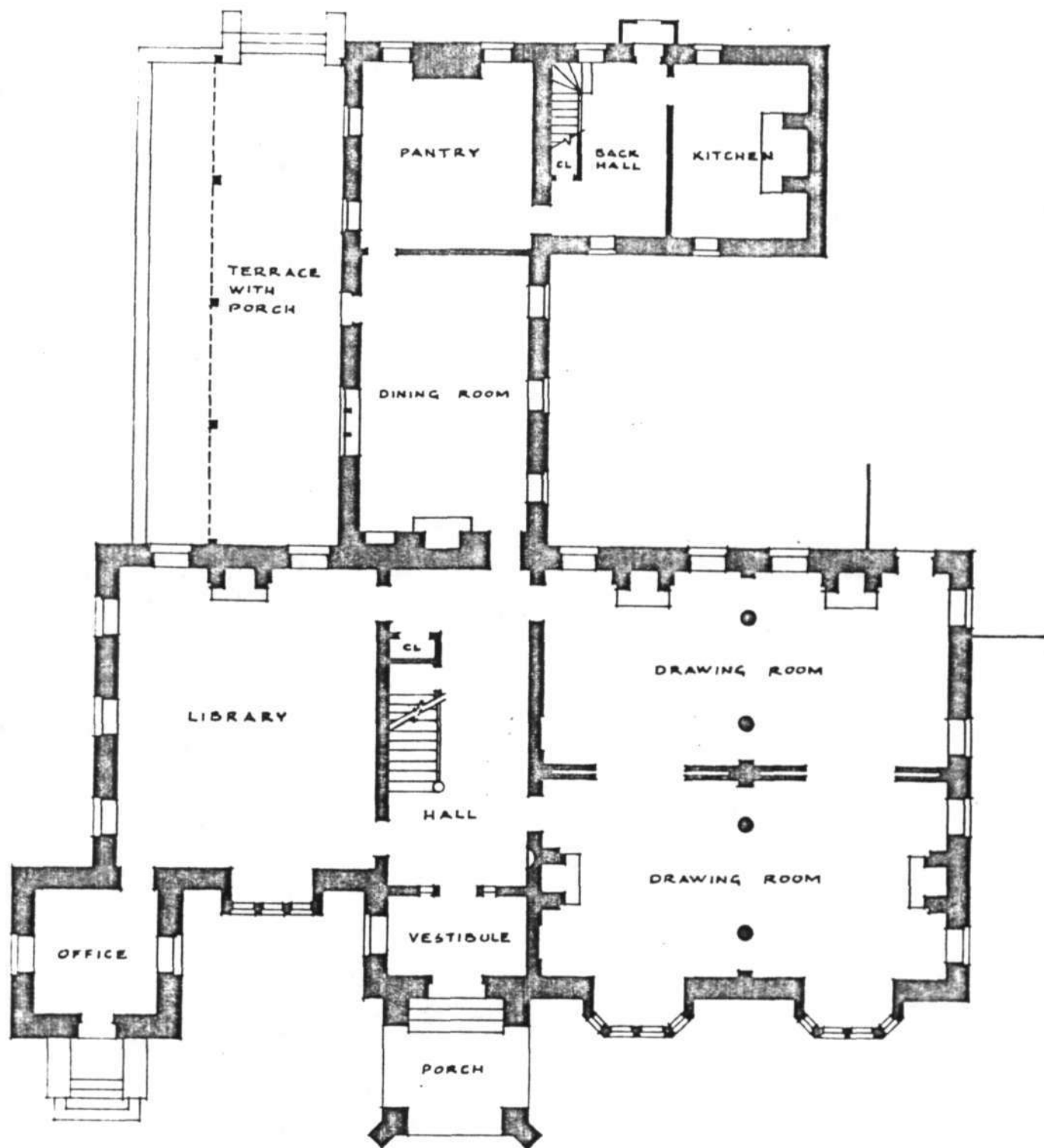
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

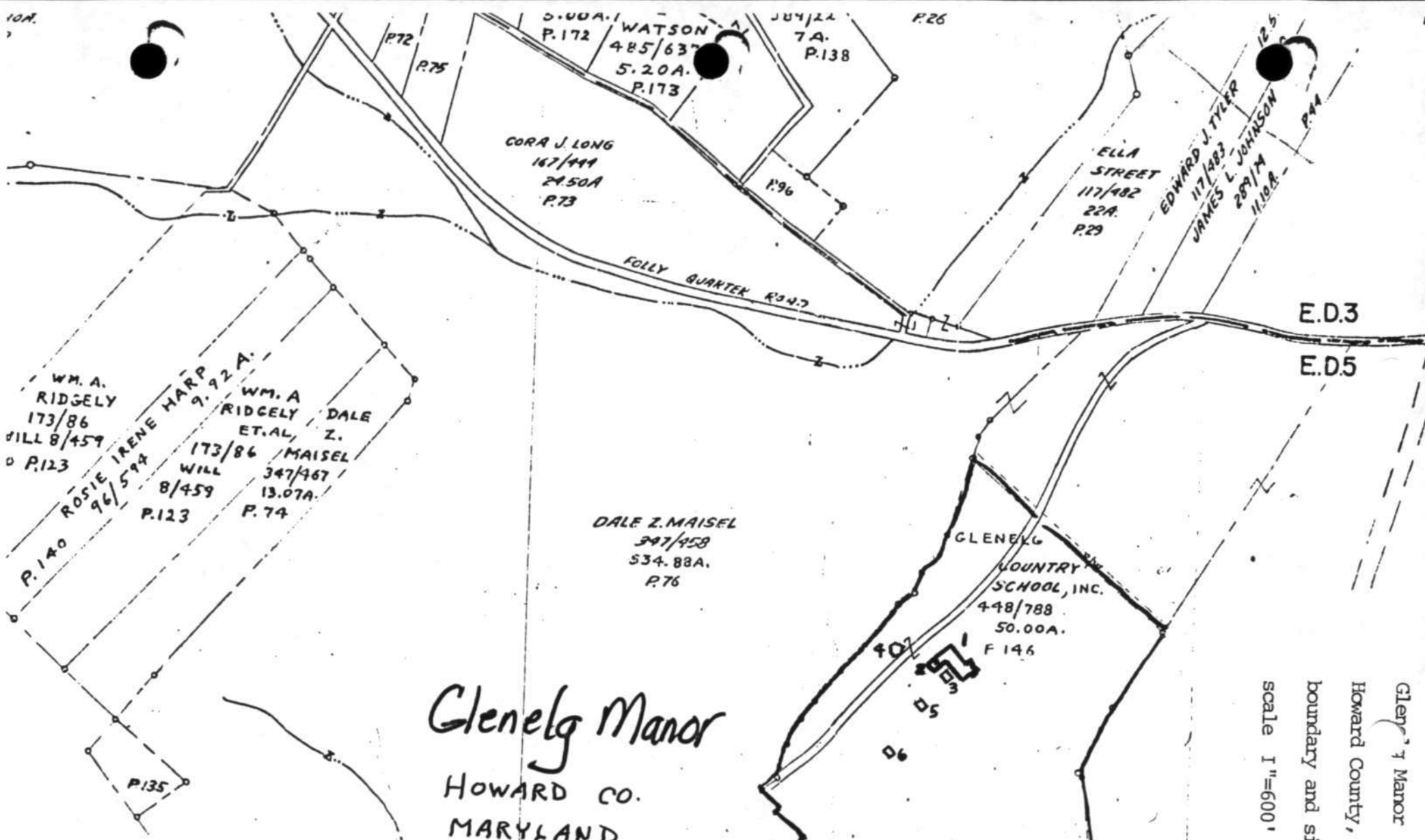


GLENELG - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



GLENELG COUNTRY SCHOOL
FOLLY QUARTER ROAD
GLENELG, MARYLAND 21737



Glenelg Manor
 HOWARD CO.
 MARYLAND

Glenelg Manor HO-15
 Howard County, Maryland
 boundary and site map
 scale 1"=600'

KEY

- 1 - main house and school
- 2 - carriage house
- 3 - caretaker's cottage
- 4 - octagonal pumphouse
- 5 - smokehouse
- 6 - pumphouse

809

COMPILE BY		PROPERTY LINE	
DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION		SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY -	
TAX MAP DIVISION		CONTINUING OWNERSHIP -	
THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS NOTING ERRORS ARE URGED TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION, 391 W. FRESTON ST., BALTO. 1, MD.		PARCEL NUMBER - P 34	
REVISED TO:		SCALE: 1" = 600'	
DATE	LIBER	BY	LAST P. NO.
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		PHOTO	51-1
		ST-12	

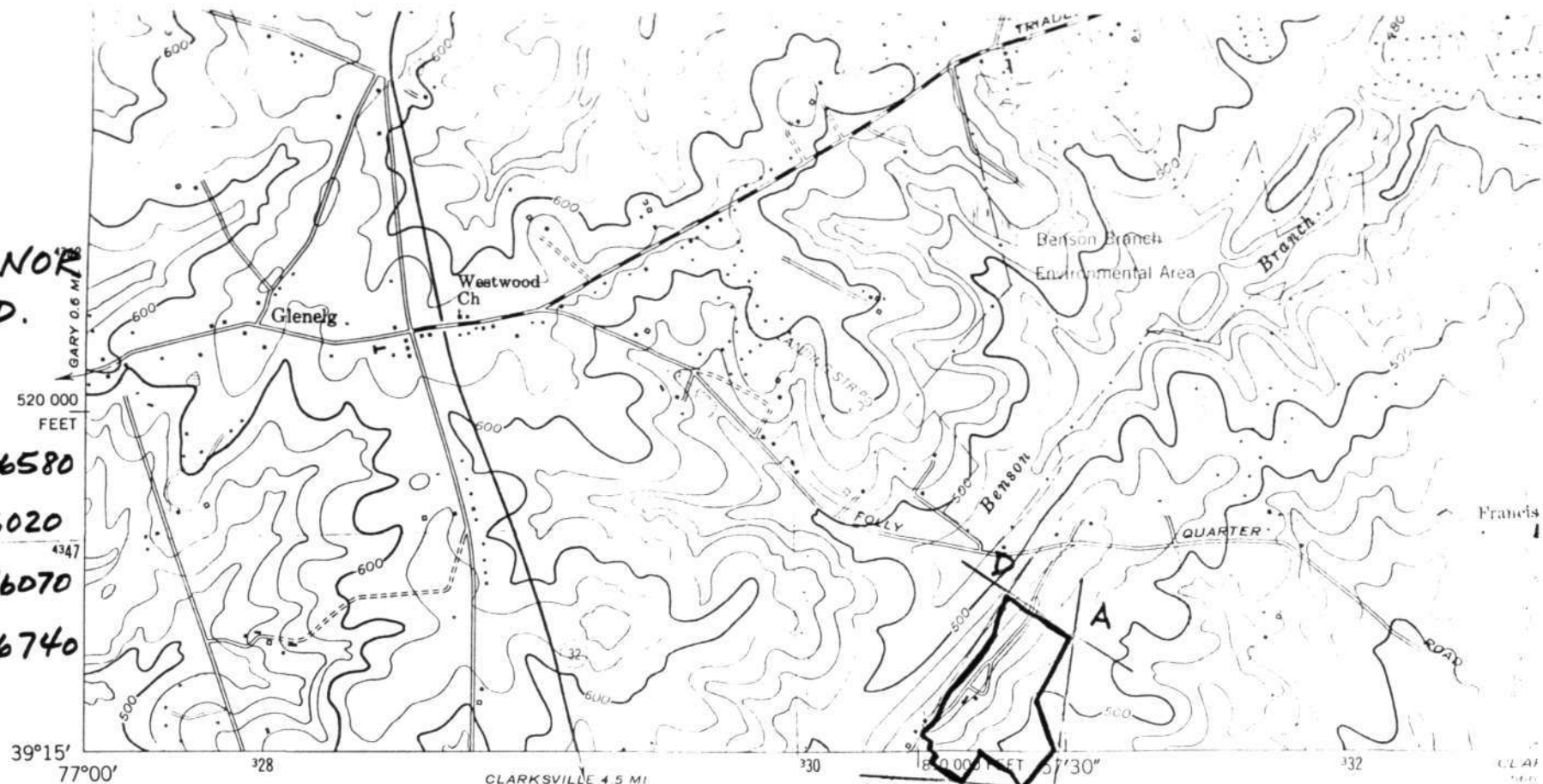
HO-15
 GLENELG MANOR
 HOWARD CO., MD.

18-31040-4346580

18-330960-4346020

18-330340-4346070

18-330800-4346740



(SANDY SPRING)
 5562 II NE

Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943

Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial
 photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information
 not field checked. Map edited 1979



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Boundary lines are compiled from
 aerial photographs and other source data

CON
 NATIONAL

THIS MAP COMPILED BY
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC

5562 / SE
(WOODBINE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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CO
GLENELG (JUN
332

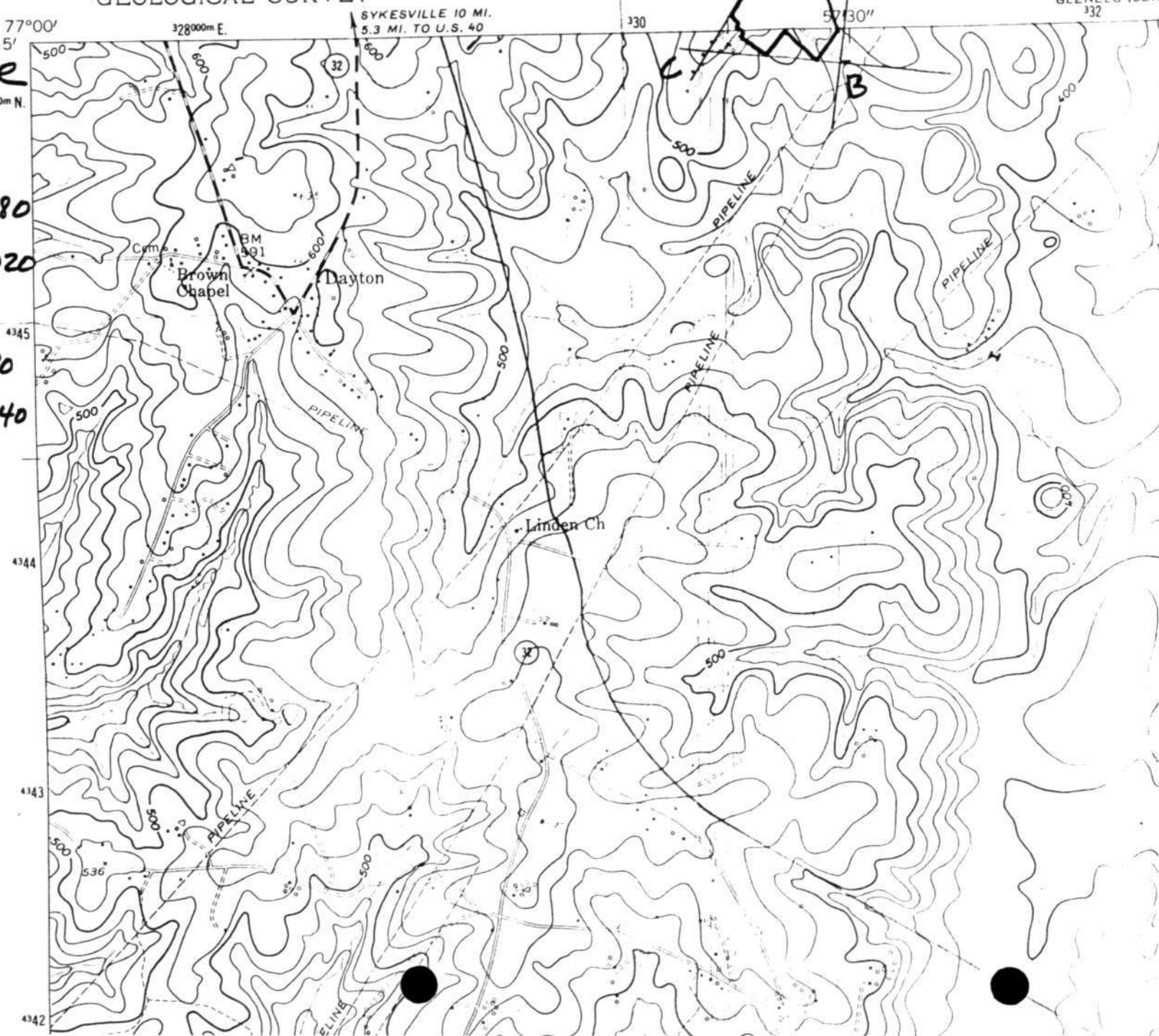
H0-15
GLENELG MANOR
HOWARD CO., MD.

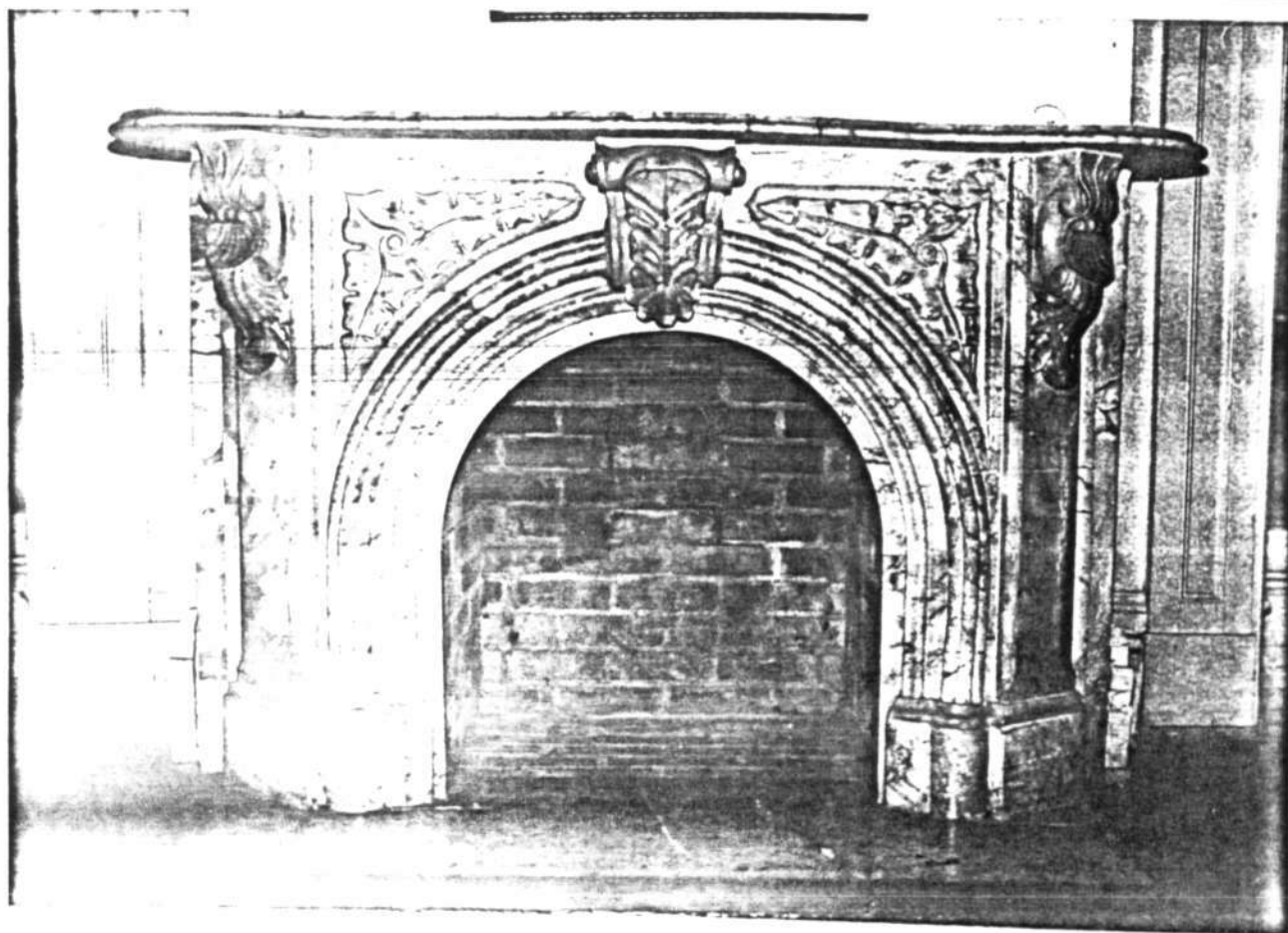
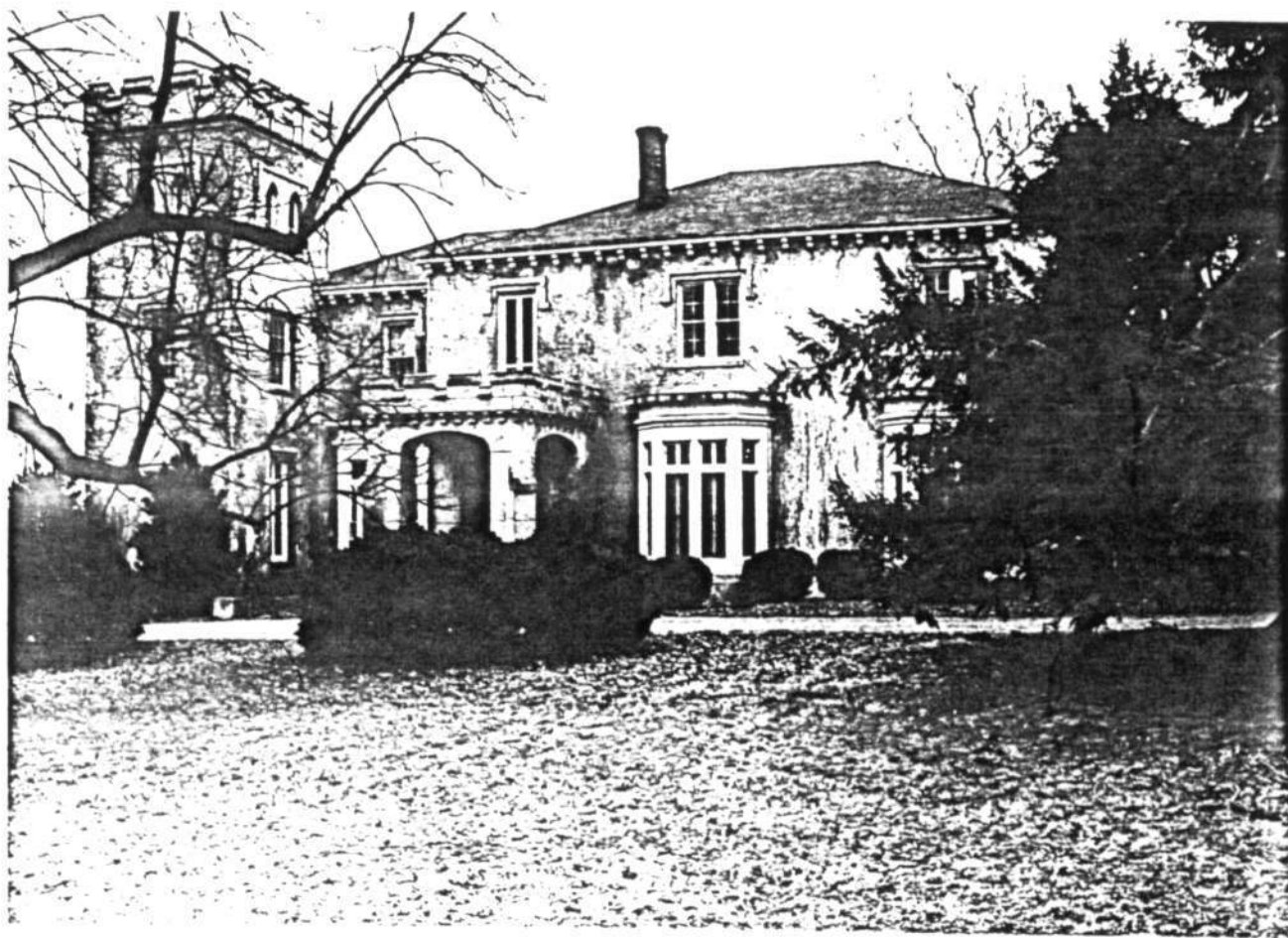
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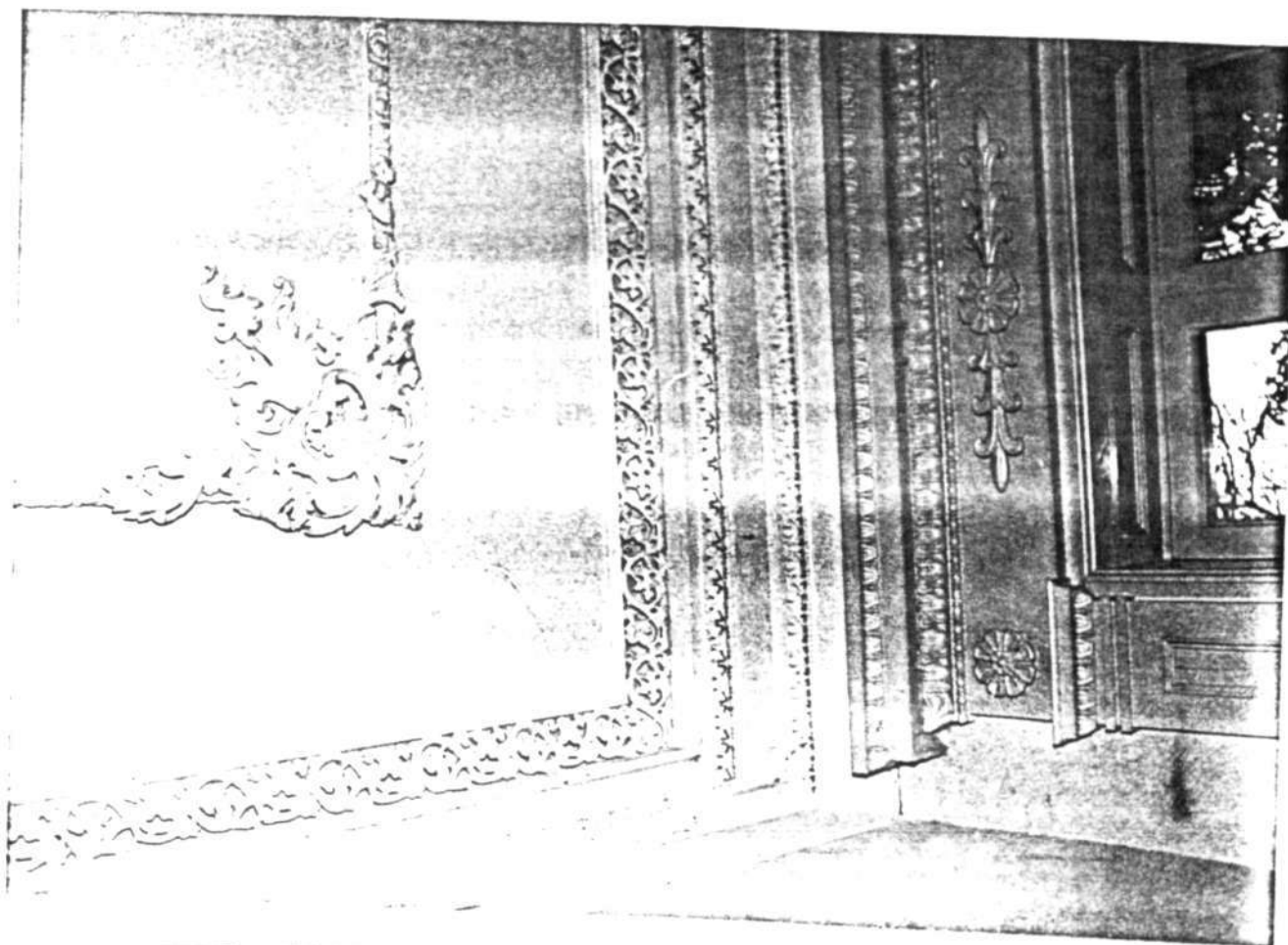
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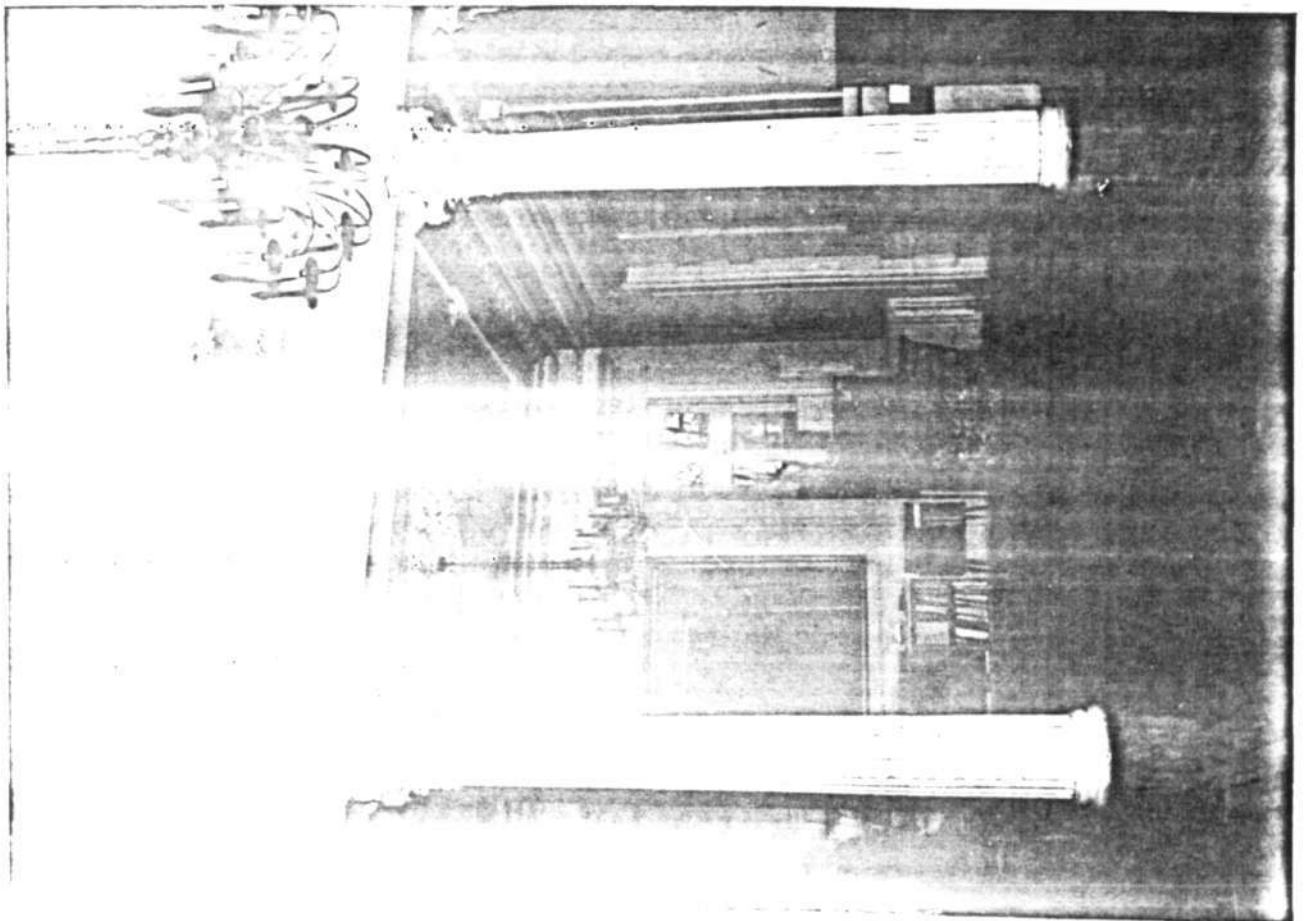
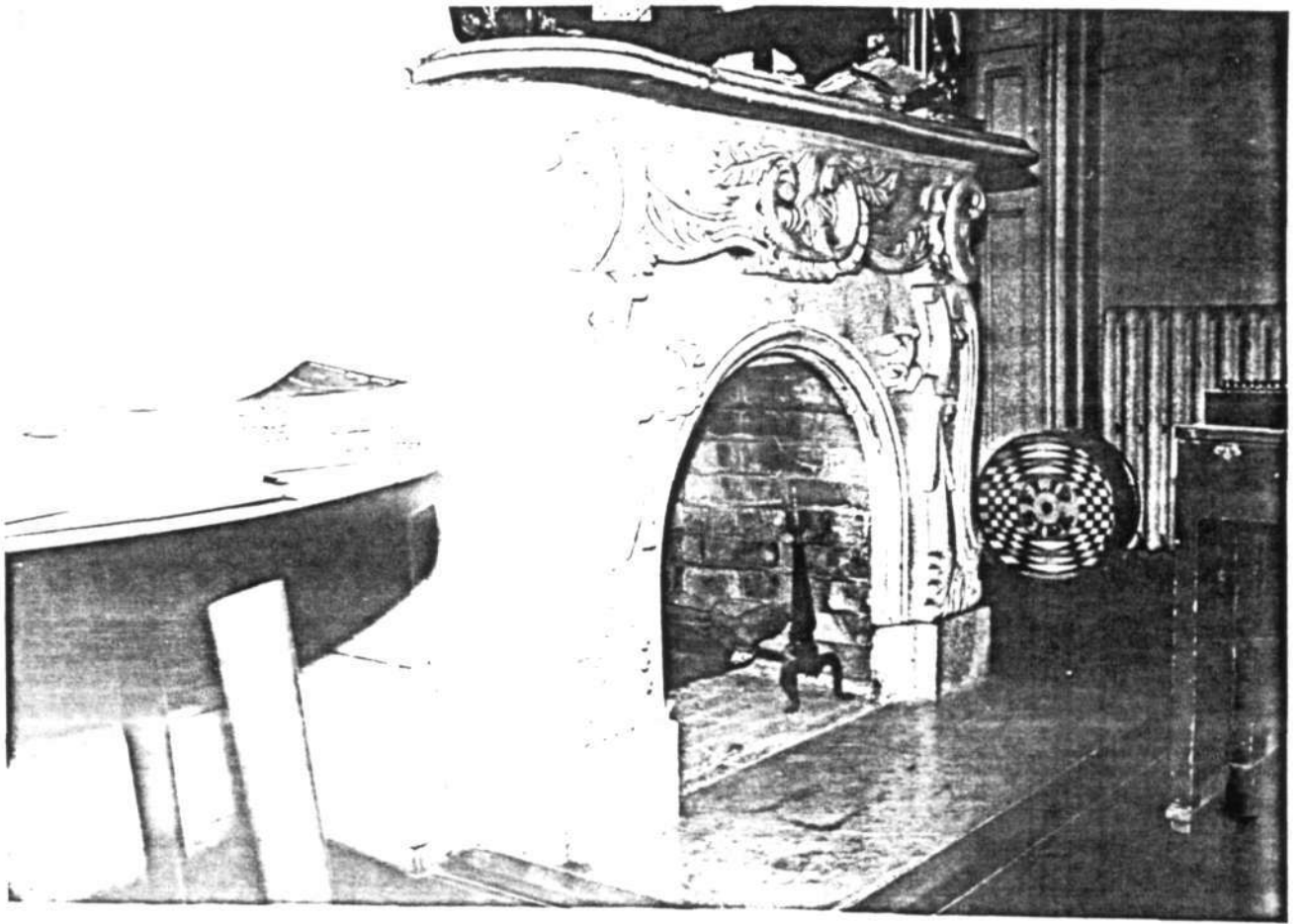
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. located at MHT
North (principal) facade, showing
tower at northeast corner of bldg.
8 of 24
(

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Rear (southwest) parlor fireplace
(yellow marble), closest to hall
doorway.
2 of 24



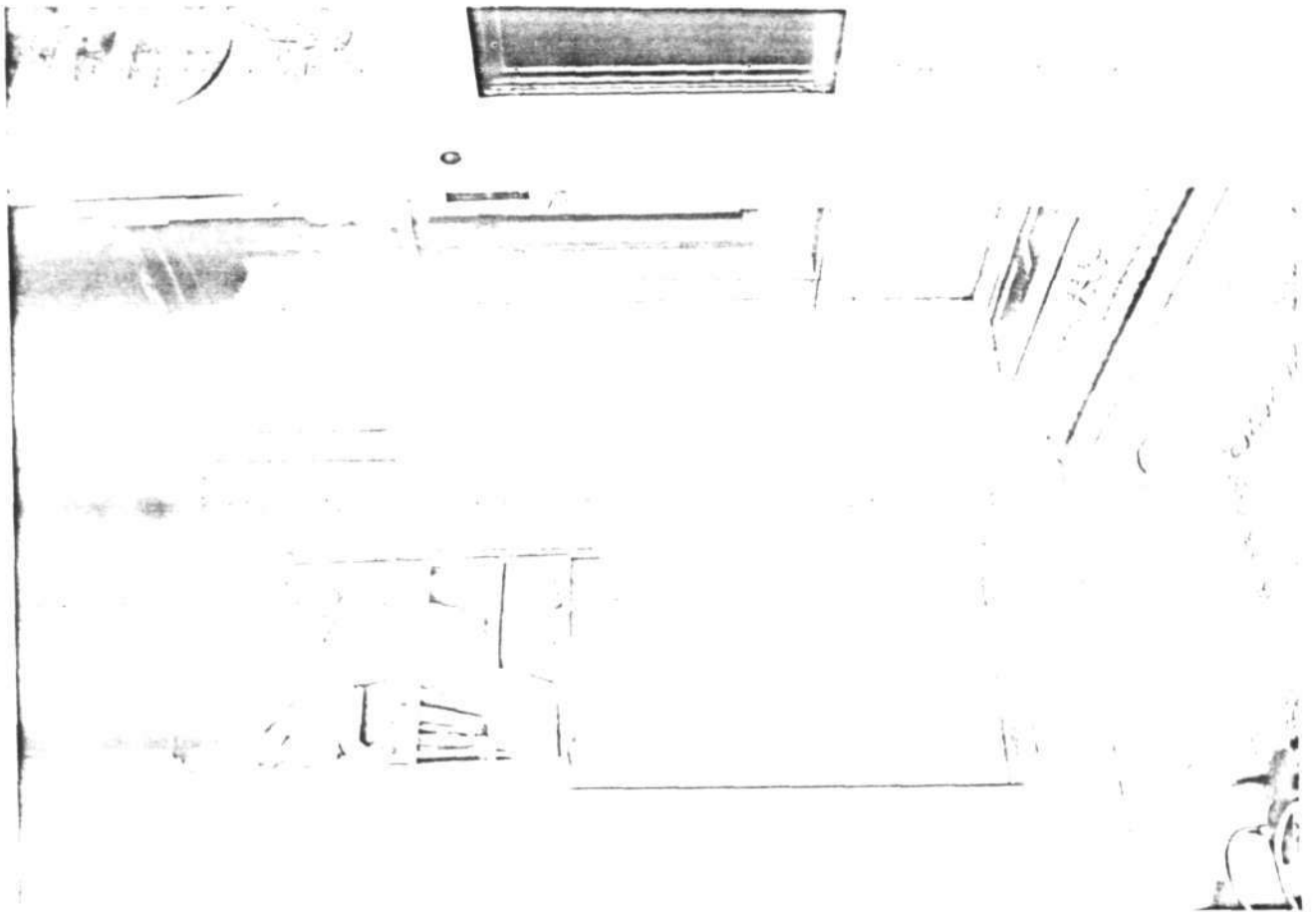
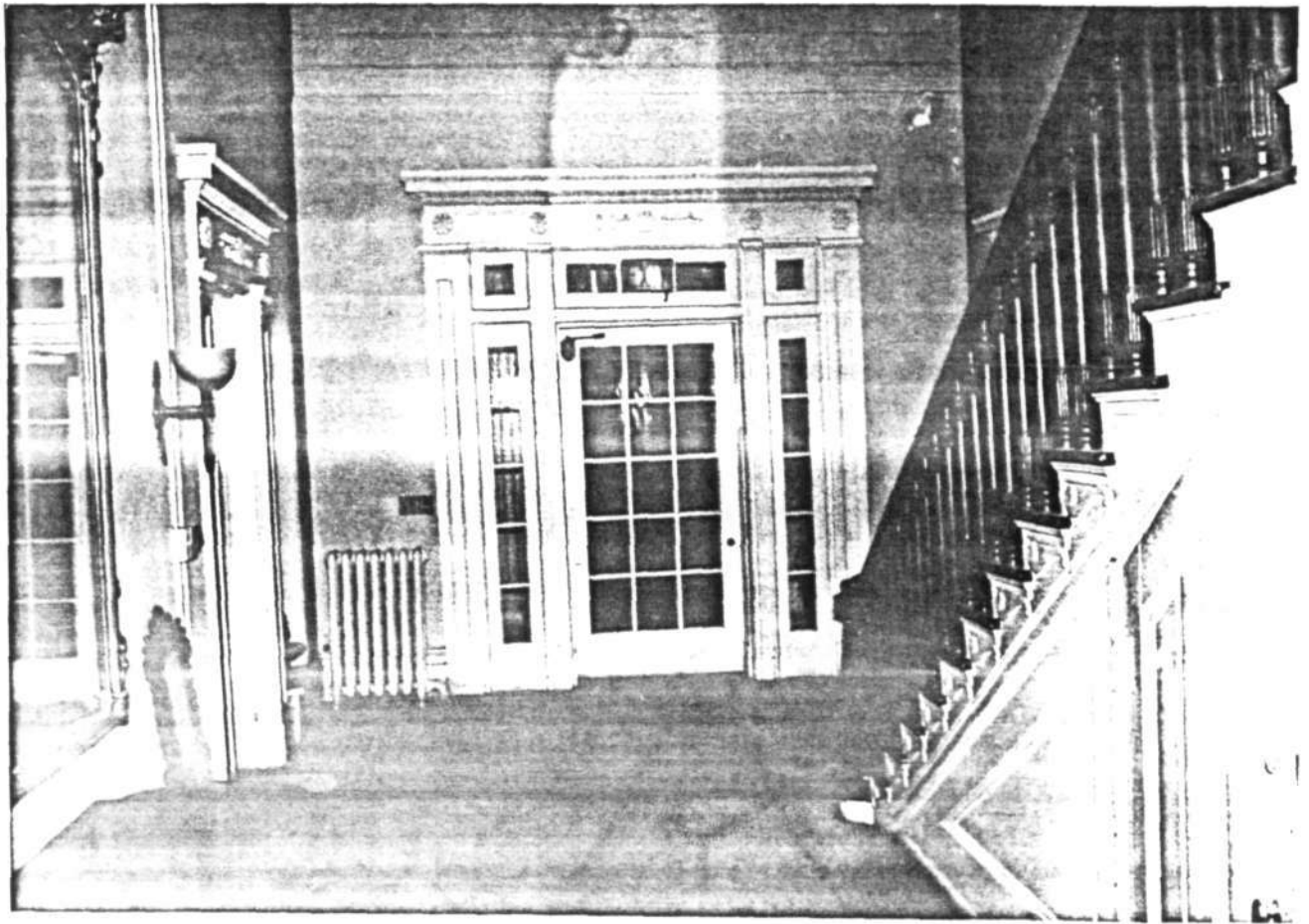
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Rear (southwest) parlor--southeast
corner detail, showing ceiling plaster
and window surround
3 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Second floor doorways to auxiliary
hallway (left) and southeast classroom
(right. Photo taken from across 2nd
floor landing 4 of 24



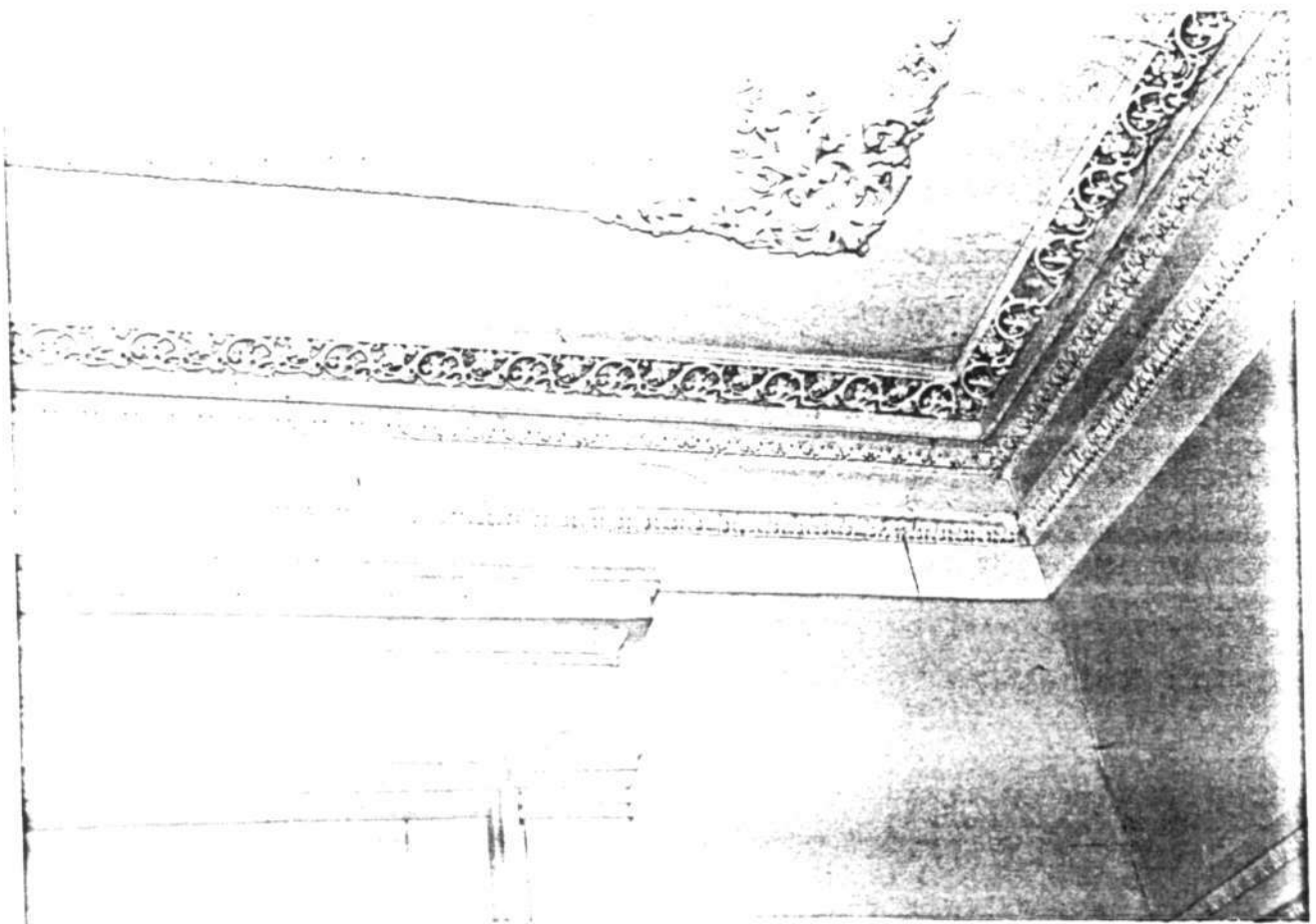
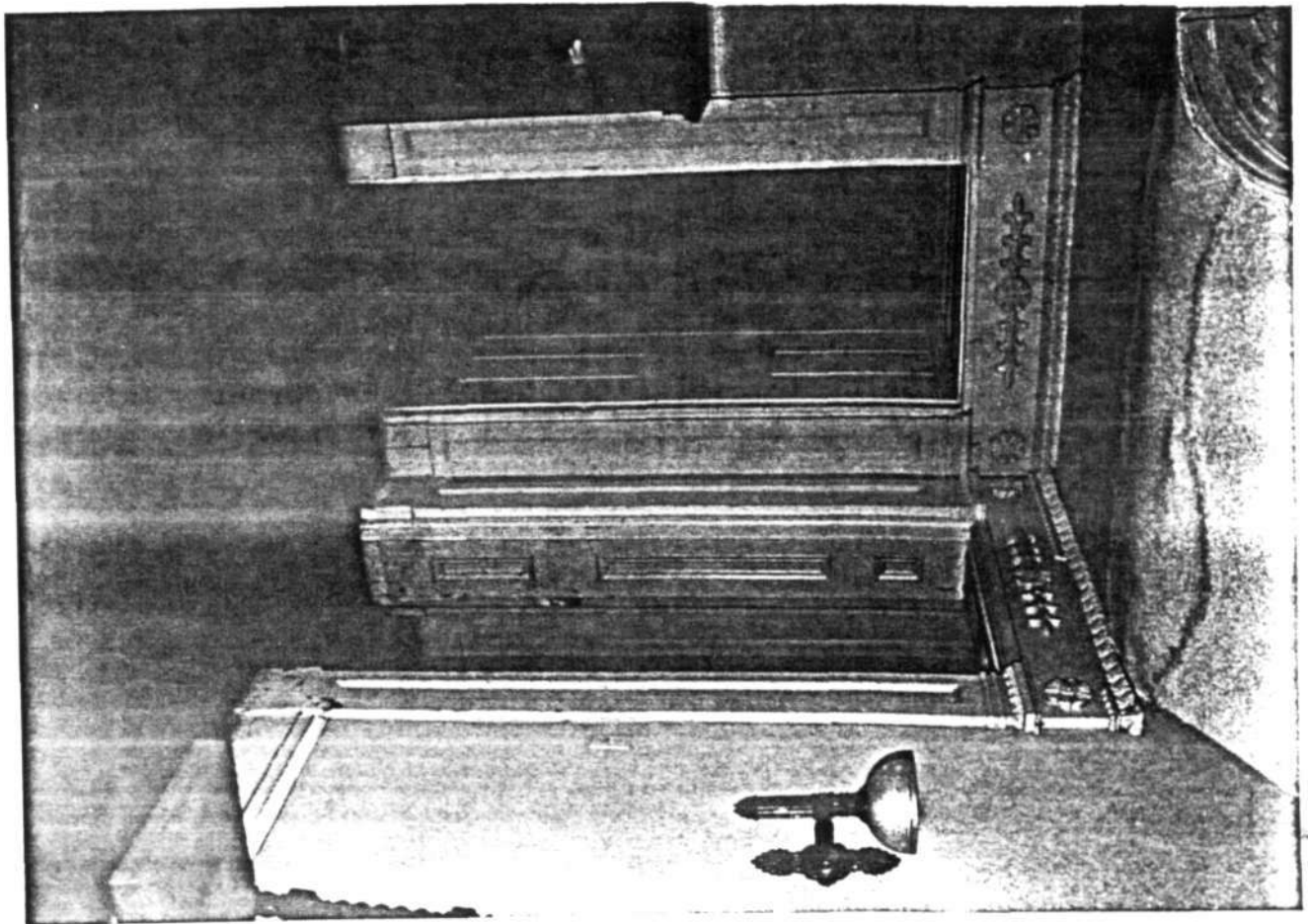
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Detail of front (northwest) parlor
white marble fireplace on western wall.
2 of 24
5

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Rear parlor, view through Corinthian
column screen towards western end of
room
6 of 24



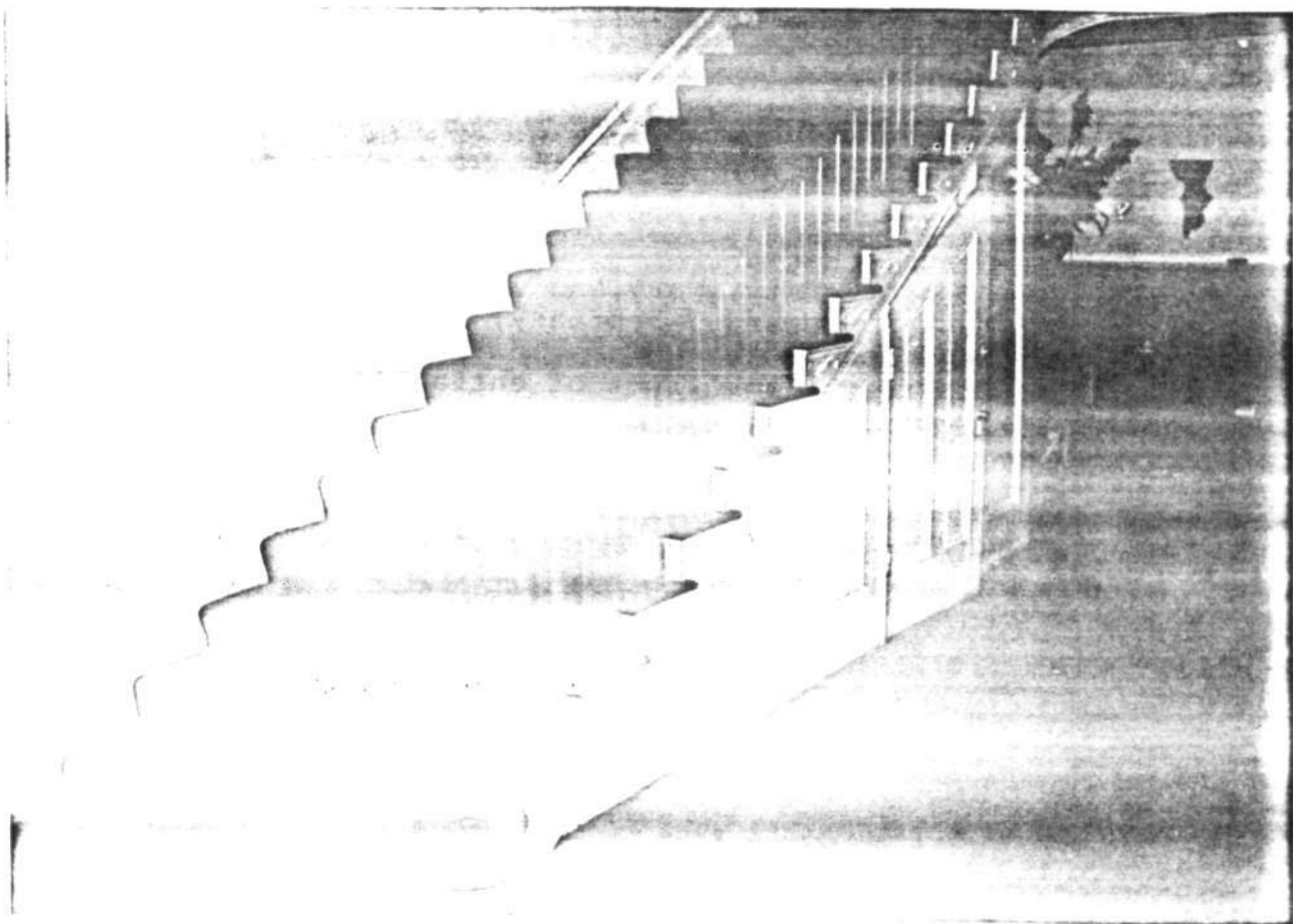
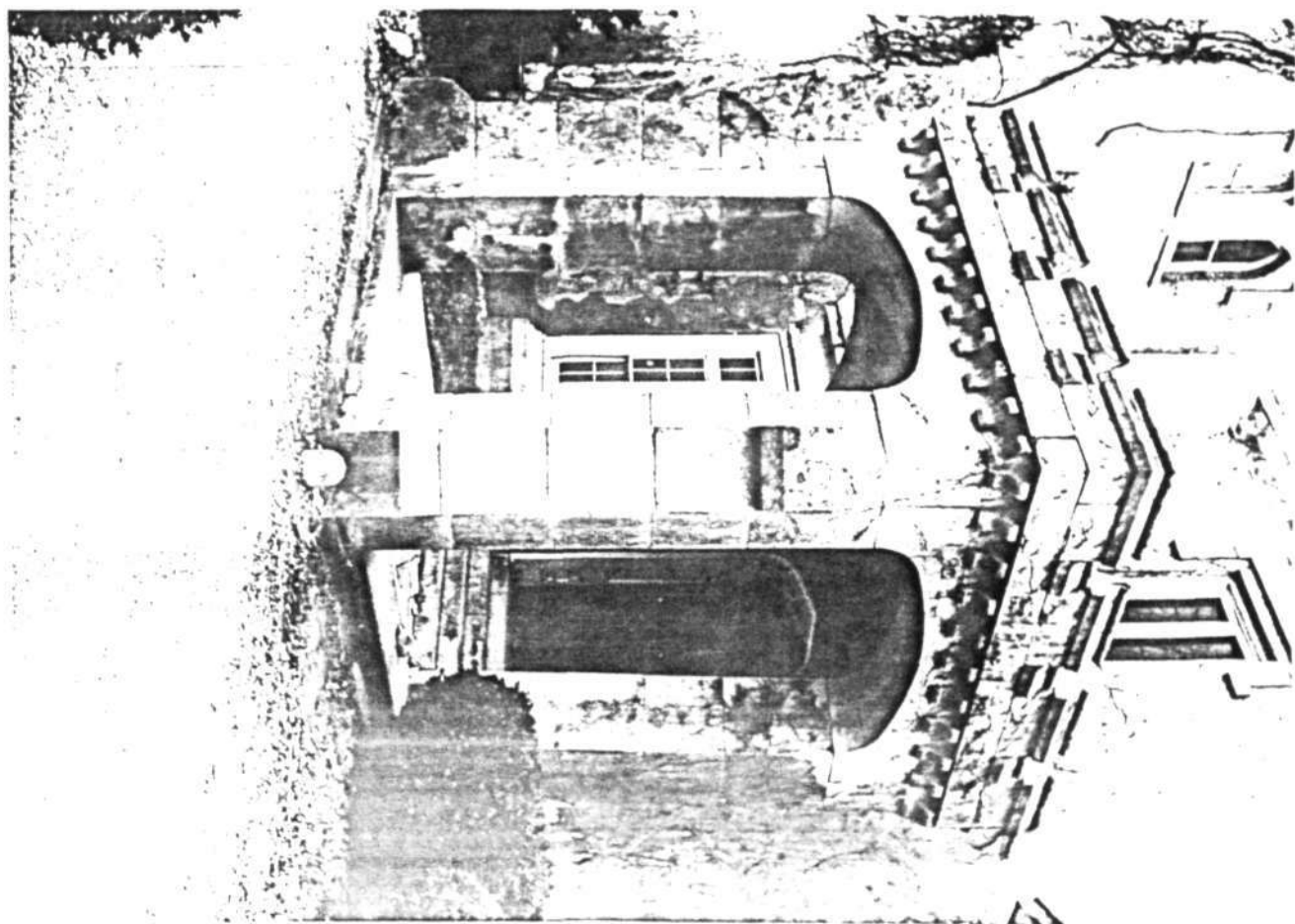
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Stairhall, looking toward entrance
doorway to vestibule.
7 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Rear (SW) parlor. SW corner showing
blocked up window (right) and window
cemented to doorway leading to modern
wings. 8 of 24



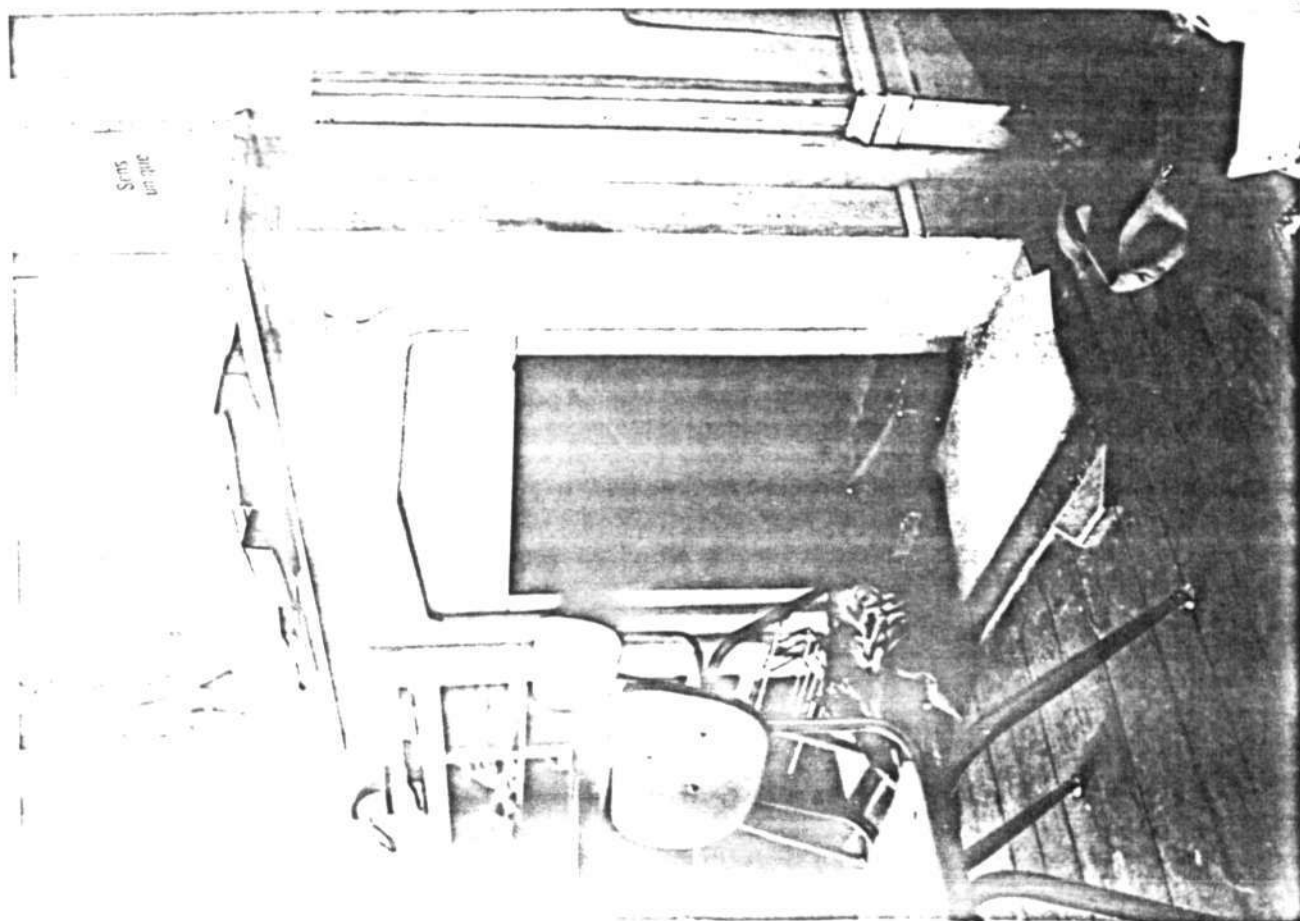
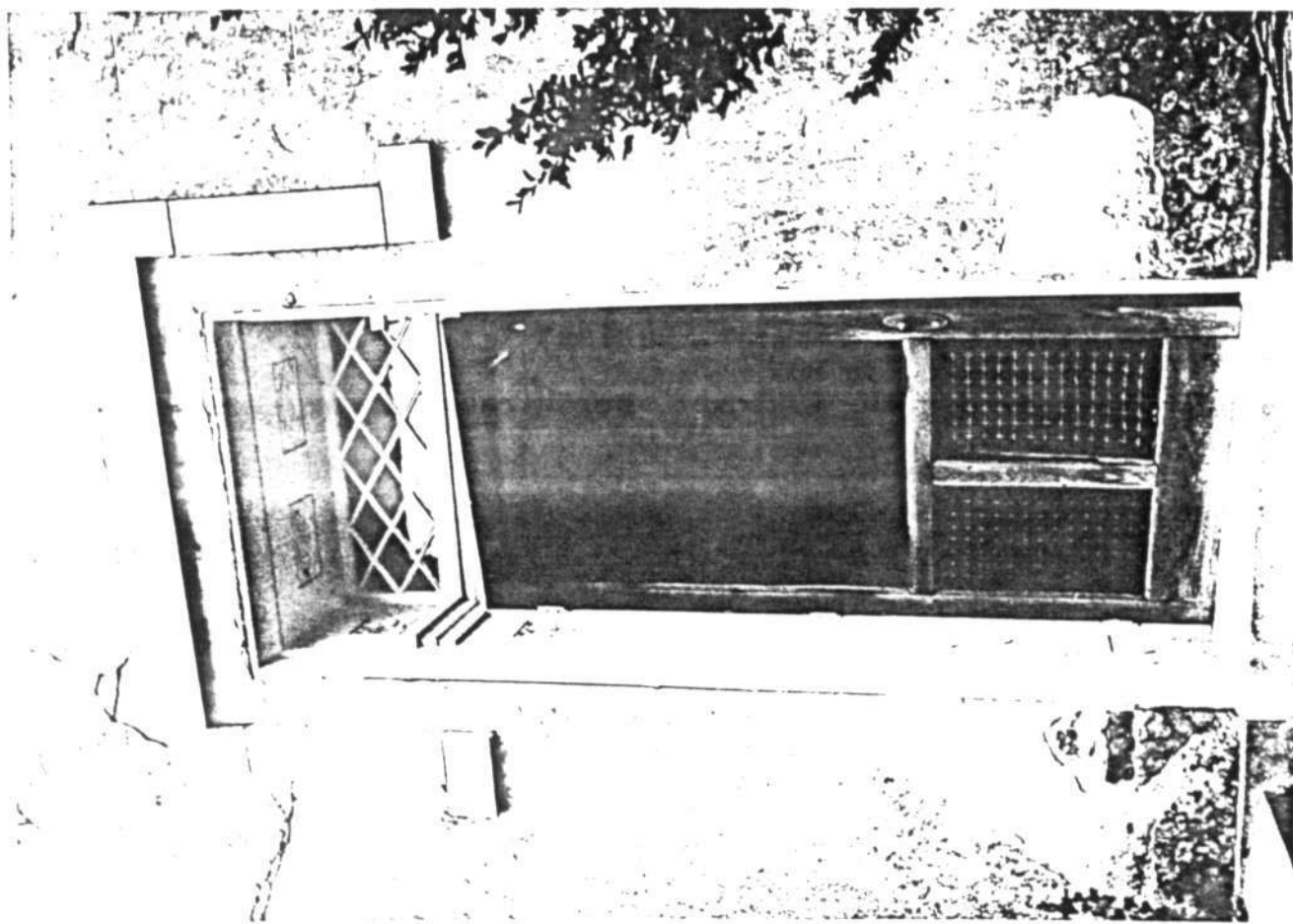
Glenelg Manor
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Stairhall, 1st floor detail: SW corner
with door to wing (left) and doorway to
rear parlor (right).
9 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Rear (SW) parlor detail of ceiling
plasterwork and doorcase for sliding
double doors into front parlor.
10 of 24



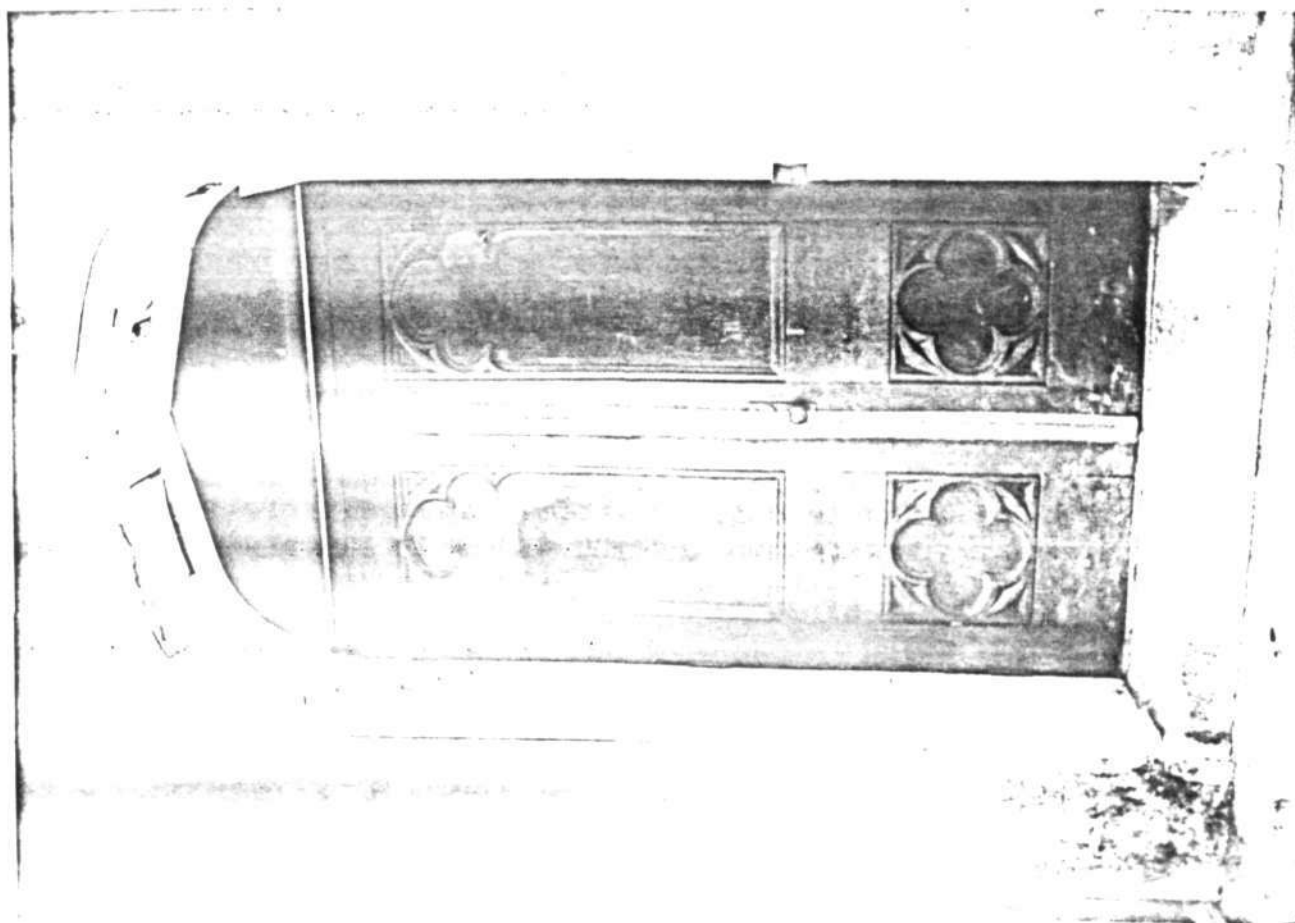
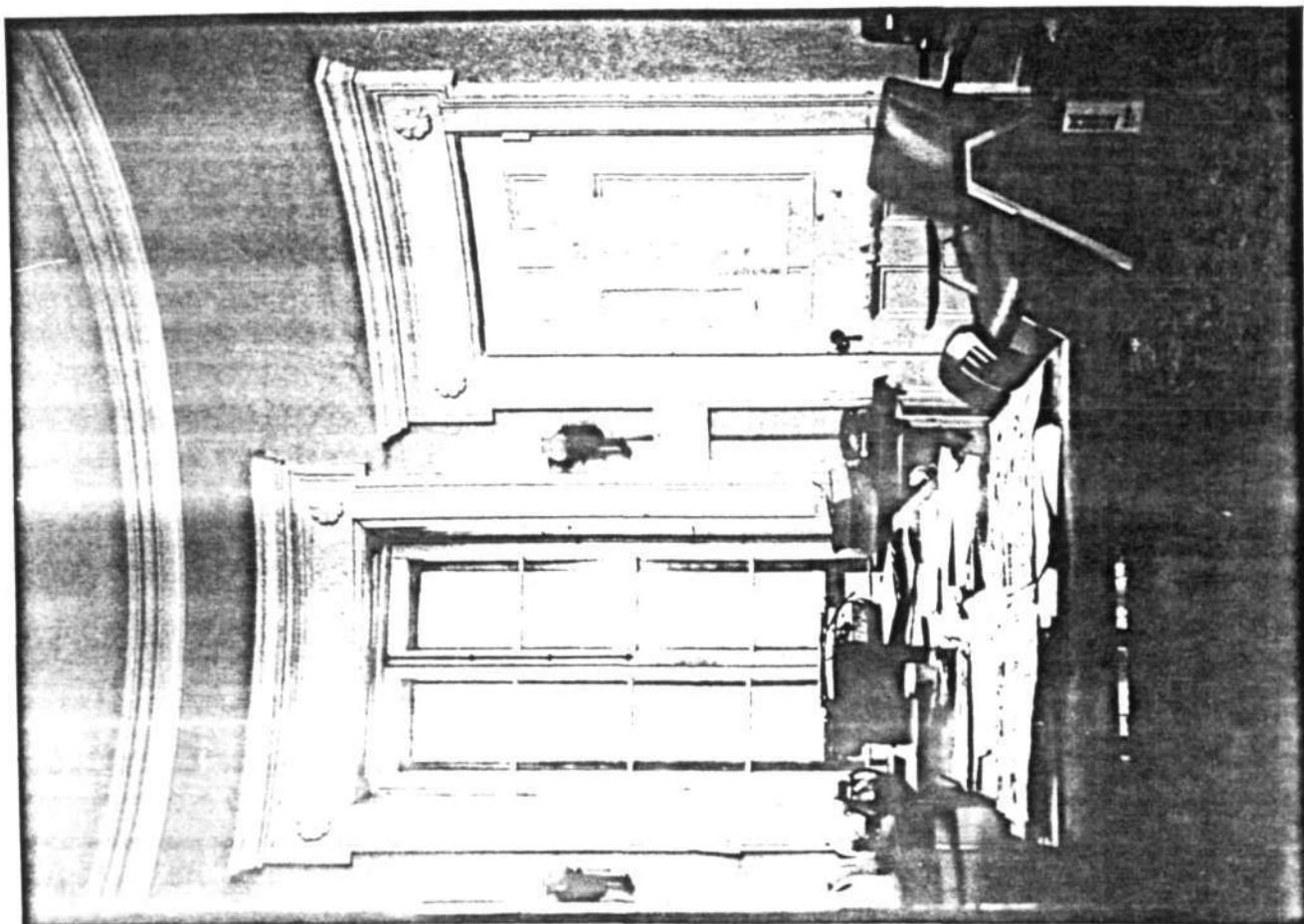
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Detail: entrance porch on north
(principal) facade.
11 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Stairway, from front of entrance hall.
12 of 24



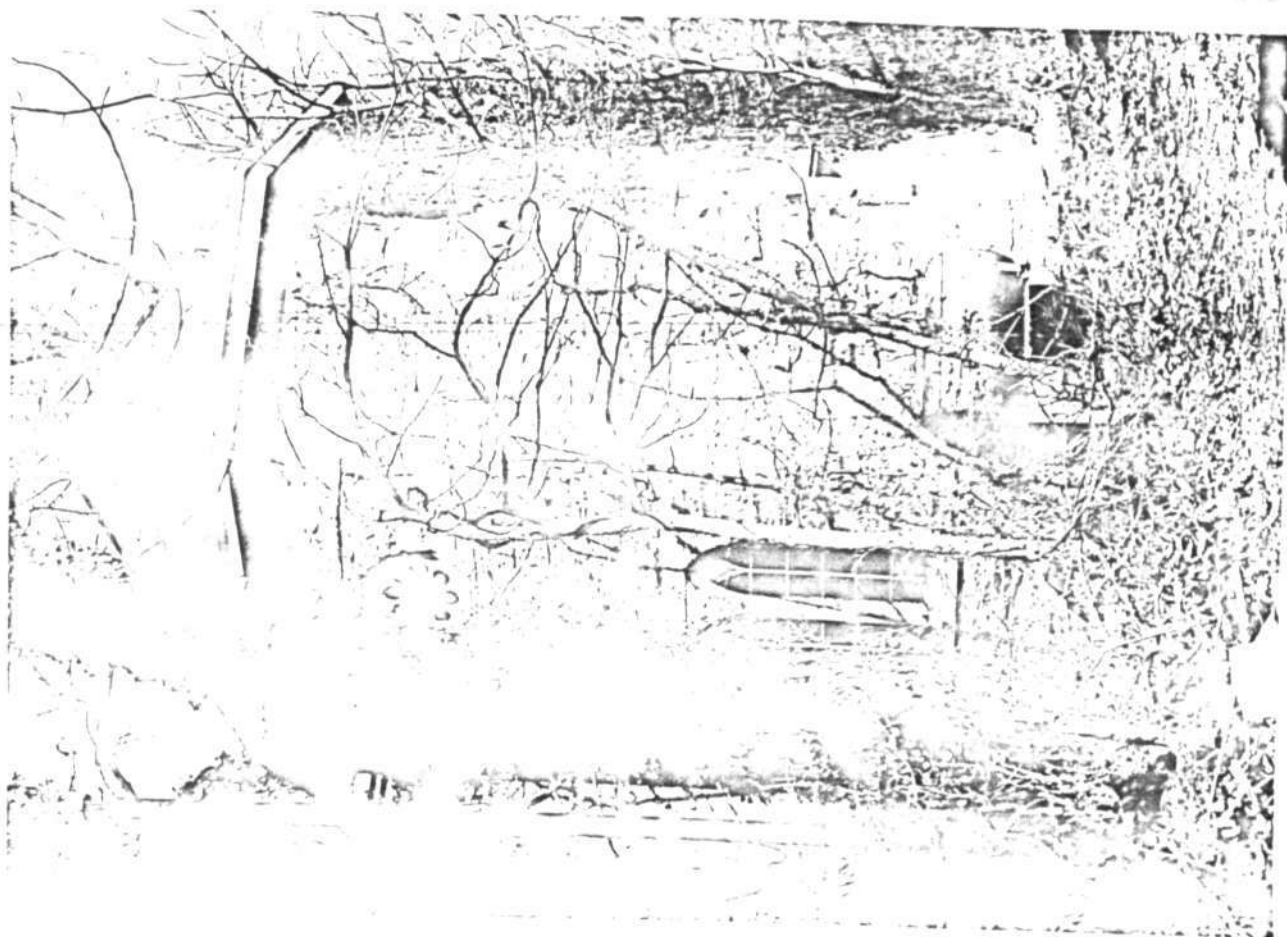
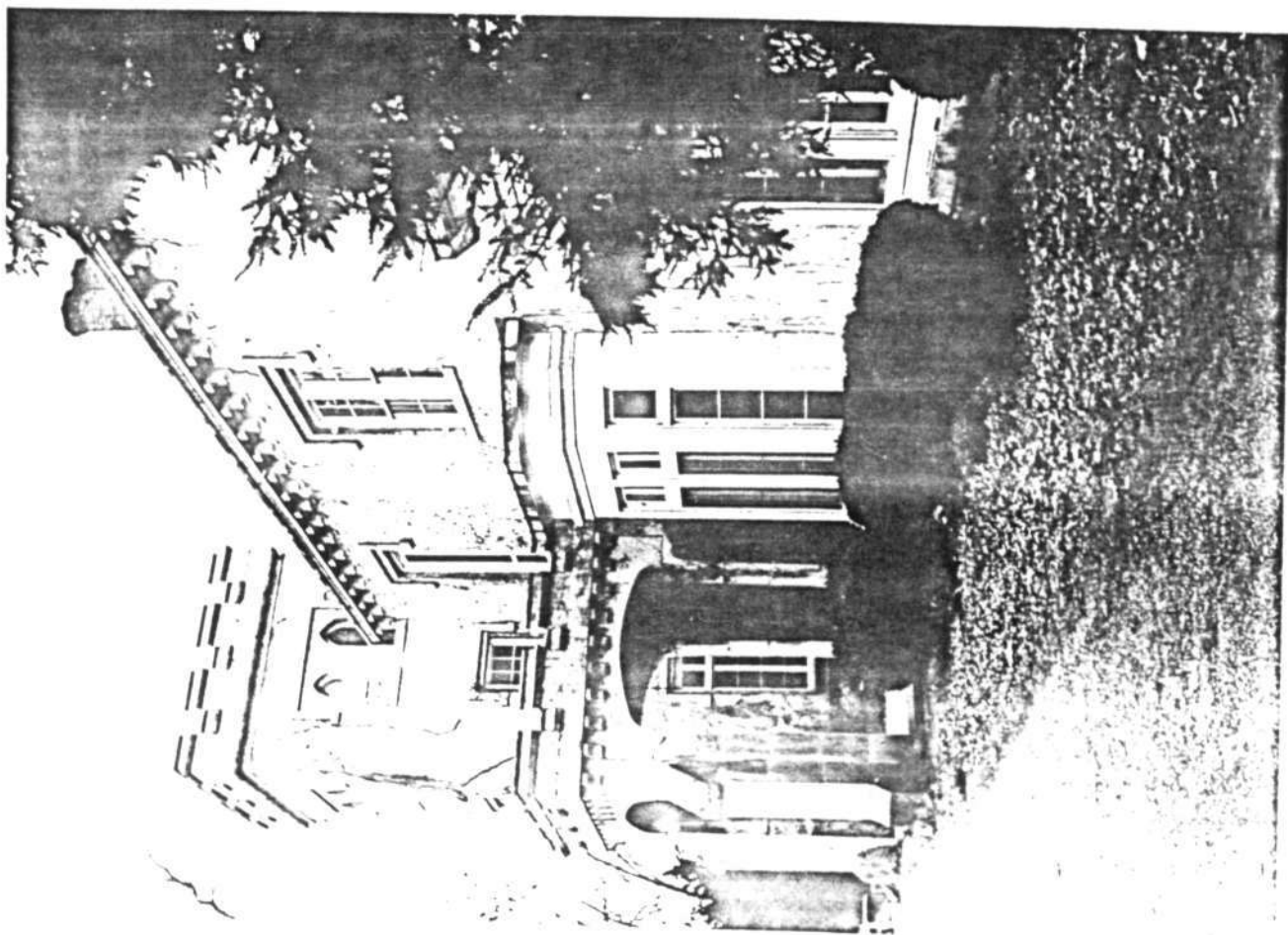
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Detail: doorway to tower, north facade
13 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Marble mantel, second floor NE
(French) classroom.
14 of 24



Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Interior, 2nd floor, detail of window,
in north facade (present teacher's
lounge) and closet door with eared
architrave w/rosettes. 15 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Double doors w/trefoil and quatrefoil
decoration leading from entrance porch
on north facade, into vestibule.
16 of 24



Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
View of north facade with entrance
porch and tower
17 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Octagonal pumphouse
18 of 24



Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Oneroom cottage, southeast elevation
19 of 24

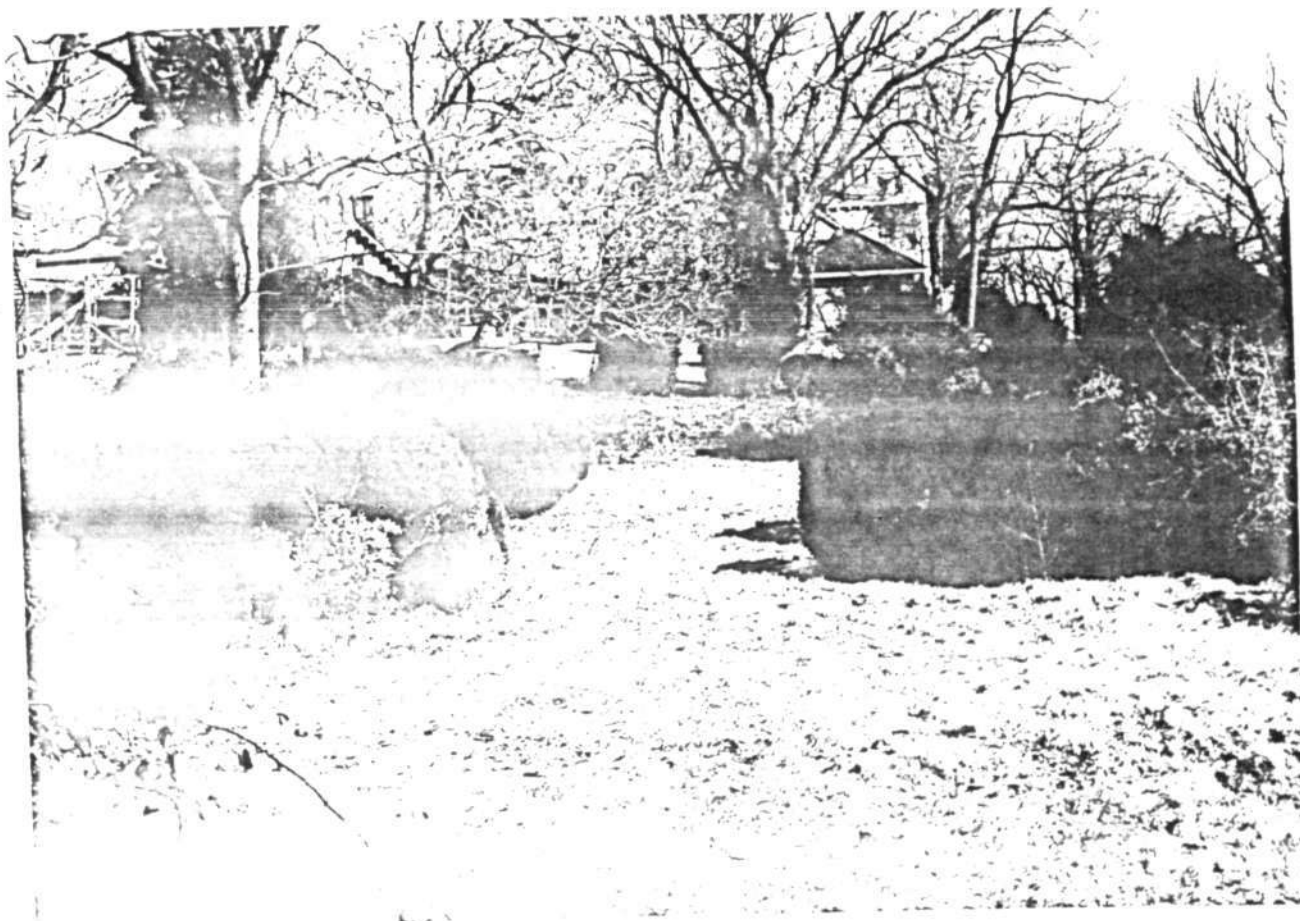
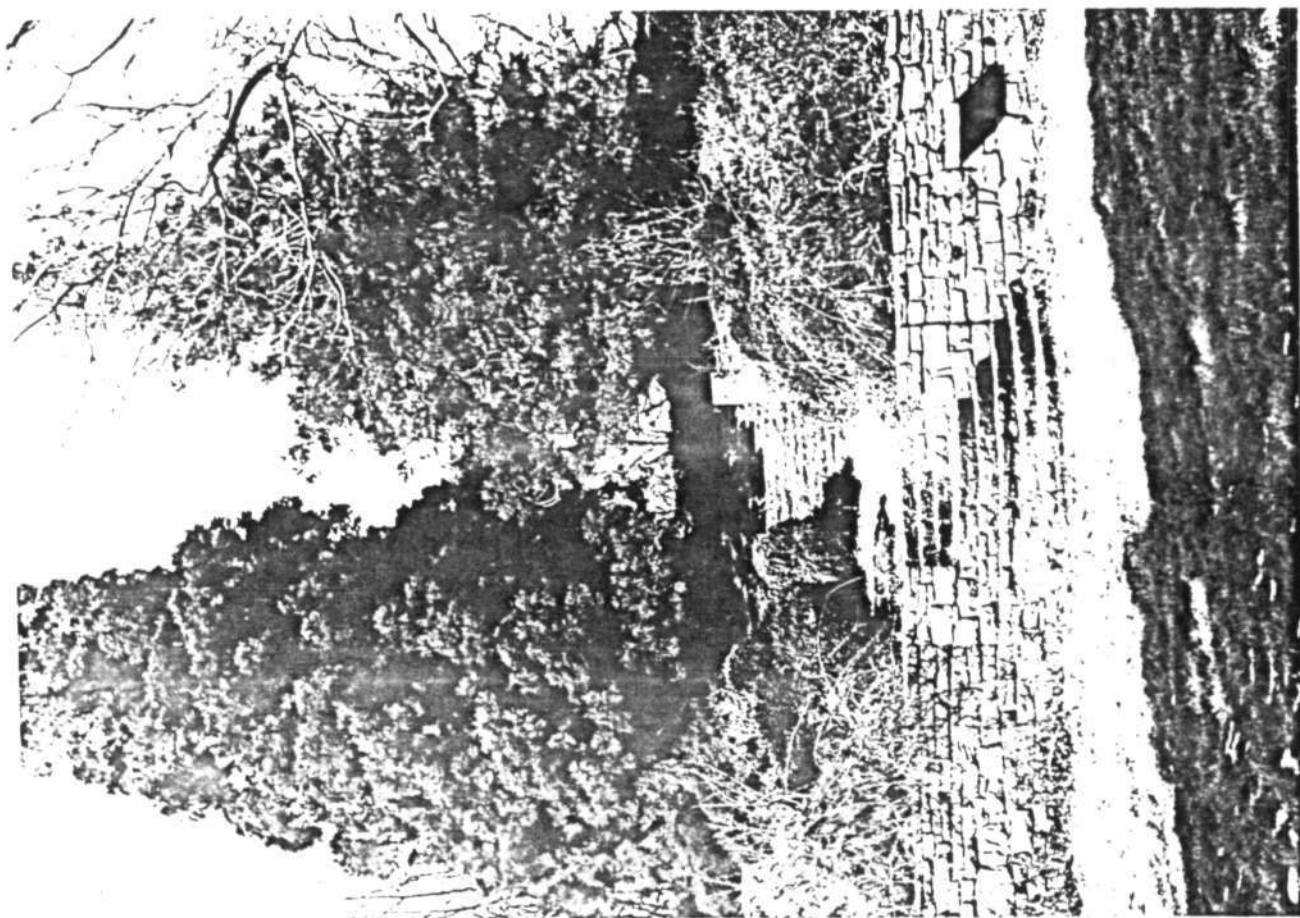
Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg located at MHT
Smokehouse, northwest corner
20 of 24

at 22



Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
Second pumphouse, southeast elevation
21 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
View of terraces and coursed stone
22 of 24



Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February, 1980
Neg. located at MHT
View of terraces and coursed stone wall
and stairs, looking west
23 of 24

Glenelg Manor HO-15
Howard County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. located at MHT
View of gardens and boxwood,
looking north towards house.
24 of 24

HO-15

"Glenelg"

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Private

Description:

"Glenelg" is set well back from the road with a long, curving tree-lined drive to the front of the house, and the drive circles in front of the house. It is a two-story, four-bay by four-bay stone structure with a three-story, one-bay-square tower at the east corner. The house faces northeast and is roughcast and scored to look like ashlar, with a granite water table. It has a hip roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge to the hip, and a bracketed cornice. On the northeast elevation, the east-center bay has an open porch in front of the main doorway, with buttressed granite piers. The ell is two and one half stories and is four bays by two bays. It is roughcast and scored and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a two-and-one-half-story wing off of the ell that is two bays by three bays and has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The first story has a center passage with a vestibule at the northeast end of it, one room to the southeast with a tower connected to the east corner of it, and two double parlors to the northwest of the passage. There is a wing attached to the southwest of the center passage that consists of two rooms, and there is an ell off of the northwest end of the wing that has a passage and a single room. Among the significant outbuildings are a stone kitchen, a roughcast carriage house, a stone smokehouse, and a two-story octagonal rubble stone tower with cistern that has Gothic oculus and paired Gothic lancet sash.

Significance:

In 1809 and 1810 Charles Carroll of Carrollton assembled a large farm of just under 500 acres, and sold an undisclosed quantity of this land to Charles Feinour of Anne Arundel County in 1816. In 1847 Feinour offered this property, now two farms, for sale: "One containing 300 acres, the other 250 acres -- the one of 300 acres, has a stone house, 86 feet by 20, and stone barn, 80 by 44; the other, stone house, 30 feet square, and barn, 60 by 36." The farm that would become "Glenelg" was the larger of Feinour's two. In January 1850 Joseph Washington Tyson purchased Feinour's farm. Joseph Tyson was born in Philadelphia and became Assistant Post Master General of the U. S. through the end of the Tyler administration in 1845. By 1851 Tyson had hired Philadelphia architect Thomas Ustick Walter to design an Italianate villa with some Gothic Revival (Norman) detailing such as the stone battlemented corner tower at "Glenelg." Joseph Tyson died in 1860, and in 1878 Marie Tyson sold "Glenelg." In 1915 it was purchased by W. Bladen Lowndes, who was the son of the late Maryland Governor Lloyd Lowndes and the president of the First National Bank of Mount Savage. In 1954 "Glenelg" was leased to the fledgling Glenelg Country School, and they purchased the mansion in 1965.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Glenelg"
other

2. Location

street and number 12793 Folly Quarter Road not for publication
city, town Glenelg vicinity
county Howard

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Glenelg Country School, Inc.
street and number 12793 Folly Quarter Road telephone 410-531-8600
city, town Glenelg state MD zip code 21042

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 448 folio 788
city, town Ellicott City tax map 22 tax parcel 146 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: National Register, 1982

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	7	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0 objects
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	7	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary		
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			6	

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-15

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

"Glenelg" is set well back from the road with a long, curving tree-lined drive to the front of the house, and the drive circles in front of the house. It is a two-story, four-bay by four-bay stone structure with a three-story, one-bay-square tower at the east corner. The house faces northeast and is roughcast and scored to look like ashlar, with a granite water table. It has a hip roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge to the hip, and a bracketed cornice. On the northeast elevation, the east-center bay has an open porch in front of the main doorway, with buttressed granite piers. The ell is two and one half stories and is four bays by two bays. It is roughcast and scored and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a two-and-one-half-story wing off of the ell that is two bays by three bays and has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The first story has a center passage with a vestibule at the northeast end of it, one room to the southeast with a tower connected to the east corner of it, and two double parlors to the northwest of the passage. There is a wing attached to the southwest of the center passage that consists of two rooms, and there is an ell off of the northwest end of the wing that has a passage and a single room. Among the significant outbuildings are a stone kitchen, a roughcast carriage house, a stone smokehouse, and a two-story octagonal rubble stone tower with cistern that has Gothic oculus and paired Gothic lancet sash.

Description:

"Glenelg" is located at 12793 Folly Quarter Road in Glenelg in central Howard County, Maryland. The house is set well back from the road with a long, curving tree-lined drive to the front of the house, and the drive circles in front of the house. The house faces northeast toward the road. Among the significant outbuildings are a stone kitchen, a roughcast carriage house, a stone smokehouse, and a two-story octagonal rubble stone tower with cistern that has Gothic oculus and paired Gothic lancet sash.

House, exterior

"Glenelg" is a two-story, four-bay by four-bay stone structure with a three-story, one-bay-square tower at the east corner. The house faces northeast and is roughcast and scored to look like ashlar, with a granite water table. It has a hip roof with asphalt shingles, a northwest-southeast ridge to the hip, and a bracketed cornice.

On the northeast elevation, the tower has a door on the first story that has two panels with trefoil tops, and the panels are sunken and flat and have quirked cavetto panel moulds. There is one panel on each jamb, and they match the door. The transom bar has a broken field with a raised bead at the break, and the transom has diamond lights and jambs that each have a quatrefoil panel, with two ovoid quatrefoil panels on the soffit. The door has a bull-nose frame and a granite label mould. The second story has a six-over-six double hung sash in a plain frame, with a granite sill and label mould, and the third story has a pair of lancet sash that are six-over-fours, also with a granite sill and label mould. The top of the tower is battlemented in granite. The east bay is recessed back from the plane of the other bays. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

first story has a bay window with three four-over-four double hung sash, and each has a two-light transom. The base of the window has an ogee with a roll moulding above, and the cornice has a roll moulding below a cavetto, a plain frieze, and an ogee-and-ovolo bed mould. The sides of the bay have one panel that is sunken and flat and has a roll moulding. The edges of the window openings also have a roll moulding. The second story has a six-over-six sash that matches the second story of the tower, and this is a typical window for the main block. The east-center bay, on the first story has four granite risers below new double doors. The jambs have ovoid quatrefoil panels below the lock rail and one panel with a trefoil top above the lock rail; the panels are sunken and flat. The transom bar matches that on the tower. The transom has a three-centered arch with tracery that has a quatrefoil in the center and a cinquefoil half to each side of it. There is an open porch in front of this doorway, and the floor of the porch is black and white marble in a diamond pattern. The soffit is butted boards. The porch has buttressed granite piers with depressed segmental arches between the piers, ogee-and-bevel brackets on the cornice, and battlements. The second story of the east-center bay has French doors with four lights each, and a granite label mould. There is a pair of chimneys between the two center bays, and they have octagonal shafts. The north-center bay and north bay are identical. The first story of each has a three-sided bay window with diagonal sides that have a four-light casement and a one-light transom, while the front of the bay each has two pair of four-light casements with two-light transoms. The base and cornice on the bay windows matches the bay window in the east bay. The second story of each bay has paired four-over-four sash with typical sills and labels, and the windows have plain frames. There are paired chimneys on the north end that are brick and have octagonal shafts.

The southeast elevation of the tower, which projects forward from the plane of the main block, has a three-light sash in the foundation, a typical pair of four-light casements with sill and label mould on the first story, a typical six-over-six sash with sill and label on the second story, and the third story matches the northeast elevation. The three southeast bays of the main block match the tower on the first and second stories. The southwest elevation of the tower has no opening on the first or second stories, while the third story also matches the northeast elevation.

The southwest elevation of the main block has two bays to the south of the ell. The first story of each bay has a typical casement and the second story has a typical six-over-six sash to the south and a fire door to the west. There is a segmentally-arched dormer with a pair of two-light casements. It has paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat and have no panel moulds, with two octagonal chimneys to the south and three to the west of the dormer.

The ell is two and one half stories and is four bays by two bays. It is roughcast and scored and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a two-and-one-half-story wing off of the ell that is two bays by three bays and has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast elevation of the ell, on the first story, has a six-over-six double hung sash in the two south

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

bays, and they have wood sills and bull-nose frames. The east-center bay has a six-panel wood door, with sunken, flat panels and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The door has a one-light transom. The transom is missing its bottom rail and the frame is added; the earlier door in this opening was full height. The east bay has triple ten-light sash, the center being fixed and the end sash being casements. They have a granite sill. There is one panel on each jamb and one on the soffit, and they are sunken and flat and have no panel moulds. This elevation has a four-bay, one-story porch with a quarry-tiled deck, T1-11 on the soffit, and four and one-half boxed wood posts. The porch has a shallow hip roof, and the deck of the porch extends beyond the posts and has a roughcast balustrade topped with brick. The second story of this elevation is five bays, with paired four-light casements in each bay. There is a wood box cornice with returns, and it has an ogee-and-bevel bed mould. There are two gabled dormers that have new three-light casement sash, and wood shingles on the cheek walls. There are two octagonal brick chimneys on the south end. The southwest elevation of the ell has two closed-up windows in the foundation. The first story west bay has a typical ell six-over-six sash and the south bay has a three-light metal sash with wire glass. The second story has no opening in the west bay, while the south bay has a typical ell casement. The gable end has no openings.

The southwest elevation of the wing is three bays. The first story has an altered typical ell casement window in the west bay. The center bay has a door with nine lights over two lying panels, and the opening has paneled jambs with three panels on each, while the bottom two panels are short below the lock rail. There is one panel on the soffit. The panels are sunken and flat and have no panel moulds. Above the door is a pent roof on scroll brackets, and it has a hip roof with standing-seam metal, v-groove boards on the soffit, and an ogee cornice. The south bay of the first story has a typical ell casement window. The second story end bays have paired three-light casements in mitred frames that have a beaded interior edge, and the center bay has no opening. There are two dormers that match the ell southeast elevation. The northwest elevation of the wing has no openings on the first story. The second story has two pair of typical three-light casements and the gable end has two square four-light casement sash. There is a pair of octagonal chimneys in the center. The northeast elevation of the wing, on the first story, has two typical pair of ell four-light casements and the second story has two typical pair of ell three-light casements. There are two dormers that match the ell southeast elevation. The northwest elevation of the ell, on the first story, has three pair of five-light casements and the second story has three pair of typical four-light casements. There is the same cornice and two dormers as on the southeast elevation of the ell.

The southwest elevation of the main block is four bays. The first story west bay is covered by the school addition and the other three bays have typical four-light casements with two-light transoms and typical sills and label moulds. The second story three west bays have typical six-over-six sash with sills and labels. The south bay has a typical four-light pair of casements with one panel below them that is sunken and flat and has an ogee-and-bevel panel mould. This opening has a typical sill and label mould.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

There is a segmentally-arched dormer with paired three-light casements that matches the other on the southwest elevation, to the south, and there is a pair of octagonal chimneys to each side of the dormer.

On the first story of the northwest elevation, each bay has a pair of four-light casements with a two-light transom and a typical sill and label mould. The west bay is covered by a 1960s school addition. The second story end bays have typical six-over-six sash with typical sills and label moulds, and the center bays have fire doors with a metal fire escape attached. The southeast elevation of the east-center bay, on the first story, has a pair of diamond-light casement windows with matching transom. The second story has no opening. The northwest elevation of the tower has a typical pair of four-light casements with two-light transoms and typical sills and labels on the first story, a typical six-over-six sash with sill and label on the second story, and the third story matches that on the northeast elevation of the tower.

House, interior, basement

The basement has a center passage with two rooms to the northwest of it and two rooms to the southwest of them, with one room to the southeast of the passage and a small room off the east corner of it that must be in the tower. There is a wing off the southwest side, in the center, and an ell of the northwest side of the wing. The entire basement has rubble stone walls that are painted, and has concrete floors. The passage joists are 2 ½-inches by 9 ½-inches, are sash-sawn, and have small chamfers on the bottom corners. They are spaced 15 to 16 ½-inches on centers, run southeast-northwest, and are set into pockets in the brick walls that flank the passage. The joists have lath nail holes on the bottom face. There are some circular-sawn joists that are 3 inches by 9 ¼-inches and were inserted between the original joists at the northeast and southwest ends. The stairway is on the southeast wall, to the south, and ascends to the southwest with a winder at the southwest end. It is rebuilt with wire nails and its newel post is gone. The stair trimmer is circular-sawn, with iron straps to hold it to the header, and to hold the joists to the trimmer; these straps have wire nails. The bridging between the joists is fastened with cut nails. The newel post passes through the floor and has a hole cut through the oak center piece for an iron wedge that is tight against the floor above. There is a hole drilled through the center of the newel post, with an oak piece that passes up into the newel post and extends down below the bottoms of the joists. This oak piece is cut out in the center, and passes through a hole in a board that spans the two joists that flank the newel post. There are wooden wedges through the cut out center of the oak piece that hold it tight against the board spanning the joists. It is not possible to see how the oak centerpiece is connected to the newel post. The flooring above runs northeast-southwest, is sash-sawn, and is 2 ½- to 4 ½-inches wide. The passage southwest end has a window on the southeast elevation that has a three-light sash with ovolo muntins and twentieth-century hinges; it is boarded up. The northwest wall has two wide openings in it, one set to the north and one set to the west. They both have circular-sawn lintels. The north opening is filled with CMU's. The east wall has similar wide openings to the north and south, and they have some board infill.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

The northwest-central basement room joists are all circular-sawn and have bridging fastened with wire nails. There are iron straps around the chimney breast on the east elevation. The sub-flooring above the joists is diagonally-laid. There is a coal chute on the northeast elevation that is original and has not been altered. There are wide openings on the southwest and northwest walls leading to other basement rooms, and the southwest opening has a circular-sawn wood lintel. The hearth support has rebar under expanded metal lath.

The southwest-central room is three steps down and contains modern furnaces. The ceiling is drywall, but some of it is missing. The joists and flooring above match that found in the northwest-central room. The opening on the northwest has now been closed in. There is a chimney buttress on the southwest wall with an opening to each side of it that has been filled with CMU's. The northwest basement room has the same joists, bridging, and sub-flooring as the northwest-central basement room; the hearth also has the same support. There is a chimney buttress on the northwest wall with an opening to each side that has also been filled with CMU's. There is a large opening on the southwest wall that has a circular-sawn lintel.

The southwest basement room has the same joists, bridging, sub-flooring, and hearth support as in the northwest-central basement room. There is a chimney buttress on the southwest wall with a window to each side, and these, too, have been filled with CMU's; the bottom of the south window opening has been blown out. The northwest elevation has two window openings with CMU infill. The north opening has also had the bottom blown out. The west opening has a three-light sash hinged on the north side with twentieth-century butt hinges. It has concrete behind the window sash. There is no evidence on any chimney piers of where a furnace might have been attached.

The southeast basement room has drywall on the ceiling and has a summer beam of ganged-together circular-sawn timber that runs northeast-southwest and is supported by two posts in the center. There are three windows on the southeast elevation, each with a three-light sash. The center and east sash have lancet-profile muntins. The south sash is covered but is hung on cast iron butt-hinges with five knuckles and appears to be original. There is a chimney pier on the southwest side. On the northwest elevation is a doorway, set to the west, that has original beaded-interior-edge trim with a rim lock strike plate. This is a wide opening.

The east basement room has plaster on the stone walls and has plaster on circular-sawn lath that is fastened with wire nails on the ceiling. There is a window on the southeast elevation but the sash is covered, and there is a boarded-up window also on the southeast.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

The wing basement room has joists, flooring, straps, hearth support, and bridging that match the northwest rooms in the basement. There is a chimney pier on the southwest elevation with a window to each side. On the southeast is a three-light sash with lancet-profile muntins, while on the southwest is a similar sash that has ovolo muntins. The southwest opening is into a well with brick walls and must be an addition. There is a doorway on the southwest, near the southeast end, that leads to the ell basement room. This opening has a circular-sawn lintel.

The ell basement room has a wide chimney pier on the northwest. Half of the floor above is new pressure-treated joists and plywood, while the remainder matches the wing and northwest rooms; the hearth support also matches those rooms. There is a doorway on the southwest, at the west end, and it leads to concrete steps outside. There is a straight run of stairs on the southeast elevation, and they ascend to the northeast. They have heavy whitewash and appear to be rebuilt, but the newel post and railings appear to be original and were probably reused. The newel post is 2 3/4-inches square with small chamfers on the two front corners. The rails are 1 inch by 2 3/4-inches and have an ogee moulding below the hand rail that has several wire nails in it. There is a six-panel door at the top of the stairs with sunken, flat panels and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There is a small coal chute on the southwest wall at the foot of the stairs; it has parged jambs, so it is not possible to determine if it is original or was cut through later.

House, interior, first story

The first story has a center passage with a vestibule at the northeast end of it, one room to the southeast with a tower connected to the east corner of it, and two double parlors to the northwest of the passage. There is a wing attached to the southwest of the center passage that consists of two rooms, and there is an ell off of the northwest end of the wing that has a passage and a single room.

The vestibule has 2 1/4-inch oak flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bevel and a broken field. The walls have been furred out and it appears covered with drywall. The architrave has paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat and have quirked ogee-and-bevel moulds; they have capitals that have two fillets and leaf and dart moulding. There is an entablature with no architrave, and the frieze has patera over each pilaster and one in the center, with bell flowers on each side of it. The bed mould has a bead and reel below a leaf and dart and the cornice has a leaf and dart on it. The front doors are new and are walnut with two panels each. The inner edge of the door has a bead. The front door north jamb has the remains of a bell pull. There is a window on the southeast that is a casement with diamond lights that have wood lancet-profile muntins, and it has a two-sash transom also with diamond lights. The inner edge of the window has a quirked Greek ogee moulding. There are two three-panel shutters on each jamb, and two panels on the soffit; they are sunken and flat, have quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. There is a door on the southwest side of the vestibule that has been flipped and now opens into the vestibule. It has

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

fifteen lights and is hung on brass butt hinges. It has a brass mortise lock with brass knobs. There are side lights and a transom to this door, with three lights over the door and one over each side light, while the side lights themselves have five lights each. The transom bar has a leaf and dart moulding. The center pilasters and transom bar of the doorway are covered because they were built out when the door was flipped. The end pilasters have sunken panels with no panel moulds. The entablature has four consoles with an acanthus leaf on the bottom half. The frieze has five patera over the center and one over each side; there is an ogee bed mould and a leaf and dart on the cornice on a Greek ovolo profile moulding. The room has a run plaster cornice that has a bead bed mould above a plain frieze, a bead at the top, and a cove cornice above it. The ceiling has a plaster ogee-and-bead mould with an egg and dart inside of it that creates a panel, with an Italianate ceiling medallion in the center that has pierced foliage in a naturalistic curving treatment.

The passage has carpeting, baseboard, and architrave with entablature that match the vestibule. The doors have six panels with sunken flat panels and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. They have a bead that is run down the center of the lock and hinge styles, and are hung on brass butts with five knuckles and five screws. The butts are 4 inches long by 3 inches wide. The doors have mortise locks that appear to be plated silver, with silvered knobs fastened with set screws; there is no labeling on the locks. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and are identical at both sides. There are three matching panels on each jamb and two on each soffit. There is a straight run of stairs that ascends on the southeast to a landing on the southwest, and then it turns to the northeast. It is an open stringer with sawn brackets in a wave pattern. The newel post is walnut and has an ogee plinth with a water leaf moulding at the bottom, and it has a slight urn profile with a row of palm leaves on the bottom third, palm leaves above it, an astragal, and a water leaf with a row of palm leaves above; the tops of the palm leaves curve out to support the top of the newel post. There is a walnut handrail with a simplified toad-back profile, and it is bolted together. The balusters are walnut with a stylized leaf at the bottom and a water leaf at the top. There is a door beneath the stairs, in the center of a long wall, and it has two panels that match the rest of the doors. It has brass butt hinges with five knuckles and two screws, and has a mortise lock that is painted but has silvered knobs. There is an ogee moulding around the door. There is one panel on each side of the door making up the wall under the stair, and the panels are sunken and flat and have ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There is a typical six-panel door beneath the stairway at the southwest end. The top of the entablature for this doorway is cut off. The doorway opens to a closet with two shelves, and a third shelf has been removed. The shelves are beaded-edge boards and have an ogee bracket in the center of each. The southwest end of the passage has a door to the west that has fifteen lights and new hardware. The passage has a cornice that has a tripartite broken field, a bed mould with a bead and reel, a cast plaster water leaf that is pierced, and a plain plaster cornice. There is pierced cast plaster around the edge of the ceiling that consists of mirror-image foliate scrolls with a cartouche between each pair of scrolls. The ceiling has a plaster moulding around the edge that has quadrant corners. The moulding has a flat face with two cavettos on each side. There is a

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

cast plaster ceiling medallion that is Italianate and is of pierced foliate design with C scrolls around the outer edges. On the northwest wall, north of the north door, is a niche with a white marble base and a bead mould around the edge. The niche is 6 feet 8 inches tall and the base is set at the top of the baseboard, with a marble fascia below it.

The southeast room has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs northwest-southeast, and the baseboard, architrave, and entablature match the passage, but the cornice is pedimented. On the northeast elevation is a bay window that projects outside. It has paneled jambs and soffit at the wall, and the panels match the doors; there are five on each jamb and two on the soffit. The sides of the window bay have paneled shutters that fold back into the wall and fold out to cover all of the windows. The top shutter has six panels divided by a center vertical bead and the bottom shutter matches it. The panels are sunken and flat and have quirked ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The shutters are hung on butt hinges though these cannot be seen. Behind the shutters are paneled jambs that match the rest of the panels, but have no bead in the center. The windows have a two-light transom and four-over-four double hung sash, hung on cords, with parting beads and check rails. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, have lancet-profile muntins, and have 10-inch by 20-inch lights. There are panels between the sash that match the pilasters. The soffit has a bead, cavetto, and bead cornice with one panel below it on each side. There is a double panel on the soffit that is sunken and flat, with an ogee outer mould and a quirked ogee-and-bevel inner panel mould. The room has both run plaster and cast plaster in the cornice. The frieze has a single field with a bed mould above that has a bead and reel below a pierced leaf and dart moulding. On the ceiling is a wide fascia, then a narrow ogee on the inner side of it. In the center of the room is a large cast plaster ceiling medallion that is deeply modeled with swirling acanthus leaves in the center that are pierced. There is a banded wreath outside the of acanthus leaves, with acanthus and roses on the wreath; this is not pierced. There is a triangular pattern of strap work entwined with foliage off of the four corners of the medallion, and these triangular patterns point to the corners of the room; they are also not pierced. There is some damage to the plaster medallion. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest wall, and it has a black marble hearth and surround. There is a black and tan marble mantel with plain pilasters that have double cavetto-and-bead capitals. There are plain blocks above the pilasters, a plain frieze, no bed mould, and a plain shelf. The fireplace has a firebrick firebox with straight jambs. There is one window to each side of the fireplace and three on the southeast elevation. Each window has a pair of four-light casements with a two-light transom. The sash have 16-inch by 20-inch lights and lancet-profile muntins. There are paneled shutters, and each jamb has two two-panel shutters that match the other panels. The shutters have wood pulls and cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and loose pins. The shutters have bead and butt work on the jambs behind the shutters. There are two panels on the soffit that match the rest of the panels. On the northeast wall, set to the east, is a door that leads to the tower.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

The first-story tower room has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard, architrave, and cornice match the southeast room, with typical casement windows on the southeast and northwest. The cornice has water damage. There is a door on the northeast elevation that has two panels that are sunken and flat, and have ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The door is walnut and is hung on butt-hinges with five knuckles. It has a mortise lock with a silvered knob.

The northwest room consists of side-by-side double parlors that are almost mirror images of each other. They have flooring that matches the passage and runs southeast-northwest, and the baseboard, architrave, and entablature also match the passage. Both double parlors are divided in half by engaged square half columns and two round columns that match them; they are fluted and have composite capitals. These orders support an entablature that goes around both halves of each room and has plain architrave and a bead and reel and pierced waterleaf moulding above. There is a plain frieze, a bed mould with a bead and reel and pierced waterleaf above it, and plain cornice with pierced plaster rinceau band on the ceiling next to the cornice. The ceiling has a cast plaster band that is similar to an egg and dart moulding, but is not, and this band has acanthus at the corners and at the center of the band; the acanthus is pierced cast plaster. There is a central ceiling medallion of cast applied acanthus leaves with acanthus rosettes between them at the outer edge. The northeast half double parlors have two fireplaces, at the northwest and southeast ends. They are identical and have a white marble hearth and mantel that has a semi-circular arched opening with a quirked ogee around the opening. The mantels have acanthus scroll consoles on each side that support acanthus C-scrolls, and the frieze has a center acanthus C-scroll with acanthus leaves to each side. The spandrels of the mantel have a fleur de lis. The mantel shelf is serpentine in form and has an ogee moulding on the edge of it. The firebox is of firebrick with straight jambs, and the bricks are 9 inches by 4 ¼ inches by 2 ½ inches tall. To the east of the southeast fireplace is a typical door that leads to a shallow closet. The closet has five shelves with beaded-edge boards and appears to be original. The back wall of the closet has plaster on masonry. Flanking the northwest fireplace are casements like those in the southeast room.

On the northeast elevation are two matching five-sided bay windows, one on each of the double parlors. The walls of the bay windows have paneled jambs with five panels on each, and two on the soffit; these panels match the panels in the southeast room. Next to the paneled jambs are shutters that fold back into the wall, and the shutters have four panels on both the top half and the bottom half, with a vertical bead in the center. These panels match the jambs, and behind the panels the jambs in the shutter wells are also paneled and match. The shutters are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have leaves to cover all of the windows. There are angled single casements on each side that have four lights, and a one-light transom above them. In the center are two pair of four-light casements, with a two-light transom over each pair. All of these sash have lancet-profile muntins. The single casements have 14-inch by 20-inch lights while the paired casements have 20-inch by 20-inch lights. Above the shutters the wall is paneled with a single panel, and another single panel above the single casement windows; there is a single panel

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 9

above the two paired casements. The soffit of the window has one double panel like that in the southeast room bay window. The southwest wall has two pair of pocket doors, one in each half, and the openings have typical architrave. The doors have eight panels each, with sunken flat panels that have quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There are silver-plated brass mortise locks and knobs, with some porcelain knobs, and the locks are not labeled. The doors are run on a metal track on the floor.

The southwest double parlor has the same flooring, baseboard, architrave, ceiling, and columned screen as the northwest double parlor. The southwest wall has four windows, though the west one was converted to a doorway into the later school addition. Each window has a pair of four-light casement sash that are identical to those in the northwest end, and the sash extend down to the top of the baseboard. There are two identical fireplaces, one in each half, on the southwest wall, and they are set between the windows. They have a white marble hearth, a firebox that matches that in the northeast half double parlor, and yellow Sienna marble mantels that have a round-arched opening with a Gothic roll moulding. There is a console in the center with acanthus, and acanthus leaves in each spandrel. The corner pilasters are set at an angle, as if chamfered. There are C-scroll brackets at the top of each pilaster and they have a shell on the face with acanthus leaf below. The mantels have a scalloped shelf with ogee moulding on the edge. The southeast end has a closet to the east and a doorway to the south. The back of the closet is plaster on brick, and the closet details match those of the closet in the northeast half. The northwest end has two typical casement windows, though the west one is closed off and the shutters moved to the interior wall plane and screwed closed, with infill at the base. This alteration was apparently done when the schoolroom addition was put on.

The first story ell northeast room has 2 1/4-inch oak flooring the runs northeast-southwest. The walls are paneled and have 8-inch wide panels with 3-inch wide vertical battens between them, and there is plain baseboard. There is a wood cornice with a bed mould that has a cavetto above a quirked large ogee above a small ogee, and there is an ovolo above a small ogee at the top of the cornice. The corners of the room are boxed out. There is a plain flat plaster ceiling that is rather low. Centered on the northeast wall is a fireplace with what appears to be a slate hearth and surround, and the firebox is closed off. There are hand-painted tiles that are light blue and have scenes of children playing games such as jumping rope, tops, rolling hoops, flying a kite, skating and swinging. There is a wood mantel that is paneled like the walls, with battens around the panels and no panel moulds; there is one panel on each side of the opening and three across the frieze. To the east of the fireplace is a closet that is missing its original two doors. There are four shelves inside, with panels and battens inside of the closet. There are wood covers on the radiators with small square holes across the top and bottom and in the center, and rectangular openings between these rows of holes. There is no architrave in this room, just battens at the edges of the openings, with four small panels above the windows and doors. The northwest elevation has three pair of casements with four lights each, hung on butt hinges with ball finials; the casement windows are set one step up from the floor level and have wide muntins with an ogee and bead

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 10

moulding. The southeast elevation has triple casements in the center with the same muntin profile. There is a door to the south of this triple casement and it is flipped to open out. There are hinge mortises for double doors, with a catch for a sliding bolt on the soffit. It now has a typical six-panel door and the jambs and soffit are paneled to match the walls. The southwest elevation has a door set to the south that has panels with battens like the walls on the room side of the door, while the opposite side of the door has six panels with sunken flat fields and ogee panel moulds. This is a swinging door. This room reads as probably having had a center passage with a room to the side of it, and the whole room appears to be opened up and re-trimmed in the early twentieth century.

The ell southwest room has linoleum on the floor, baseboard with a quirked ogee-and-bevel, and symmetrical pulvinated architrave with two beads to each side; it is mitered at the corners. The windows on the southeast are six-over-six sash with 10-inch by 15-inch lights and ovolo muntins. The sash were originally varnished, have parting beads, and are hung on tapes. They are not pinned and are probably twentieth-century sash. There is a fireplace on the southwest wall that is completely covered over, with a window to the south that has been altered to have wire glass and a window to the west that matches the southeast sash. There are pantry cupboards that are built in on the northwest and northeast, with large ogee brackets below them, and they appear to date to the twentieth century. There are four pair of three-light doors on the northwest and three pair of three-light doors on the northeast, and they have paired one-panel doors above them. These door panels are sunken and flat, with no mouldings, and all of the doors are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a door on the northwest wall, set to the north that is a typical six-panel door that swings, and has a new lock.

In the wing, the northwest end has been divided off recently to create an office, with a stair passage at the southeast end. The stair passage has linoleum on the floor and symmetrical architrave that is pulvinated. There is a winder stair on the southwest and southeast walls, and it has an open stringer, paneled newel, and square balusters. The northeast and southwest walls each have a pair of four-light casement sash hung on butt hinges with five knuckles and heavy paint. The northeast window has new architrave. There is a typical door beneath the stairs that leads to the cellar stairs, and it is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The northwest room in the ell has been furred out and dry walled, covering the fireplace on the northwest elevation. The window sash match those in the stair passage of the ell. There are no other historic features visible.

House, interior, second story

On the second story, the main block has a center passage with two chambers to the southeast of it, and a cross passage to the northwest. This cross passage has two rooms and a vestibule on the southwest side of it, one room to the northeast of it, and two rooms to the northwest.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 11

The passage has carpeting, typical baseboard, and plaster on masonry on the walls. There is a stair landing at the southwest end, and the wall is curved in the south corner and contains a niche. The niche architrave has a fillet backband only, and there is a marble sill with a scalloped front. There is a doorway on the landing that is set to the west and has typical architrave, but the door is missing. There are three panels on each door jamb and two on the soffit, and they are typical for this house. The stair apron has a sawn wave-pattern moulding applied to it. There is a run plaster cornice with a small roll moulding and ogee at the bottom and a large roll moulding near the top, with a small roll moulding at the ceiling edge. There is a cast plaster ceiling medallion with alternating palm leaves and stylized anthemion. The northeast end of the passage has rounded corners, with French doors in the center that extend down to the floor and have five lights each. They have typical muntins and shutters, and typical architrave, but there is no patera in the center of it. This architrave is typical for the second story. There are two typical panels on the soffit of the doorway, and the door leads out to the portico. Each corner has a closet with typical architrave and a typical six-panel door, though these doors are curved. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles and have mortise locks that are unlabeled and have glass knobs. There are three shelves inside each closet. The southeast elevation has three typical doors, though the center one has been removed from the opening, and they have typical second-story architrave. The northwest elevation has a wide opening with a three-centered arch that leads to the cross passage. The architrave here has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a broken field near the inner edge, with a bead on the inner edge. There is a tripartite keystone. The opening has modern infill with a fire door.

The cross passage has carpeting, typical baseboard, typical architrave and doors, and a cornice that matches the passage. There is a cast plaster ceiling medallion that has acanthus leaves and C-scrolls that form a rectangular medallion.

The northeast-center chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, the same cornice as the second story passage, and typical architrave, but there is no patera on the architrave. There is a fireplace on the southeast wall that has a white marble hearth and mantel. The mantel has plain pilasters with a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead capital, and has a Tudor-arched opening with trefoils in the spandrels. There is a roll moulding on the inner edge of the mantel, and the mantel shelf is beveled on the edge and at the corners. The firebox is of firebrick. There are two doorways on the northwest elevation that have typical architrave. The doorway set to the west is missing its door and is a closet, with an electrical push button to turn on the light when the door is opened. The door set to the north is typical, and is blocked so it cannot be opened. There is a paired window on the northeast, in a recessed opening, with two panels below the sash and one on each jamb below the shutters; these are typical panels, sash, shutters, and architrave with no patera. There are also two typical panels on the soffit. The sash are four-over-four, and there are plain jambs behind the shutters.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 12

The southwest-center chamber is a suite consisting of a vestibule and two small rooms off of it. The vestibule architrave has two patera. There are typical doors, but the butt hinges have ball finials. The doors have mortise locks with glass knobs. There is no cornice in the vestibule. The door on the southeast leads to a closet. On the southwest the chamber is now a bathroom with linoleum, typical baseboard and second story run plaster cornice, and typical architrave with no patera. There is a window on the southwest elevation that has paired four-light casement sash, and the shutters are gone. There is a wood cupboard with a beveled glass mirror on the northwest wall, and modern bathroom fixtures. The chamber to the northwest of the vestibule has carpeting, typical baseboard and architrave with no patera, and a drop ceiling. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation that has a white marble hearth and mantel containing plain pilaster strips with a beveled inner edge and a square opening to the firebox. There is a Tudor arch to the bottom of the plain frieze, and there is no bed mould. The mantel has a plain shelf with clipped corners. The firebox is built with firebrick and has straight jambs. To the west of the fireplace is a window that is recessed and has panels below the sill. There is a six-over-six sash with lancet-profile muntins and 12-inch by 18-inch lights. The shutters are missing, and there are two panels on the soffit. The northwest elevation has two doors that are typical, and have typical architrave. The west door is blocked off and the north door is missing. This leads to a closet that contains two original shelves, and one added below them. The southwest window next to the fireplace has one light that is scratched with "CARRIE MARCH 19, 1872 LOVELY DAY GLENELG."

The west chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard and architrave with no patera, and a typical second-story cornice. There is a cast plaster ceiling medallion and the center of it alternates between palm leaves and stylized anthemion like the second-story passage ceiling medallion. This medallion has a border of S- and C-scrolls and small rosettes between the foliage. There is an outer band of anthemion with an alternating treatment; some are flanked by acanthus, while others have honeysuckle coming from them. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest elevation, with a hearth of gray and white marble and a firebox of firebrick with straight jambs. The marble mantel appears to be of Italian black and gold marble, and has plain pilasters with an ogee above an ogee-and-bead capital and a plain square frieze. There is no bed mould, and the mantel shelf is plain and has rounded corners. There is a black marble surround. There are two typical six-over-six sash on the southwest and two on the northwest, though the north one has been converted to a fire door. The southeast wall has a door to the south that is typical and the mortise lock is now missing. This doorway leads to a small vestibule with a closet on the northeast side. This closet has a three-panel door with typical panels and hinges, and the mortise lock has been broken out. The closet has a shelf on scroll brackets above peg rail that is missing its hooks. There is a push button on the jamb to turn on a light in the closet. The northeast elevation has a doorway set to the east that has typical architrave but has been closed off with plywood.

The south chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard and architrave with two patera, and typical second-story cornice. There is a fireplace on the center of the southwest wall with a white marble hearth and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 13

mantel and surround. It has a square opening and pilasters with a trefoil-topped panel in the center and a chamfer on the inner edge. There is a Tudor arch to the frieze with a chamfer at the bottom and a leaf in the spandrel. The mantel shelf is beveled on top and has clipped corners. The firebrick firebox has straight jambs. There are two six-over six sash on the northeast and the southeast, and they are typical, except the southeast elevation south sash has been converted to a fire door. There is a cast plaster ceiling medallion with alternating acanthus and rosettes with a foliage spray. There is a vine border with leaves and berry clusters, and there is plaster in the center medallion that appears to be original and suggests that there was never a light hanging from it. The northeast elevation, to the east, is a doorway leading to the east chamber. It has a typical door and a brass mortise lock with new knobs.

The east chamber has a small vestibule at the northwest end with a closet on the northeast side of the vestibule. The closet has a three-panel door with typical panels, cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and the lock is missing. There is a second doorway inside the first, leading from this vestibule into the east chamber, and it also is a typical door with a brass mortise lock that has new knobs. The east chamber has linoleum, typical baseboard, typical architrave with two patera, typical second-story cornice, and typical six-over-six sash on the northeast and southeast elevations. They still retain their shutters. The cornice is missing in the east corner of this room, near the tower. There is a built-in cupboard on the southwest wall that is constructed in three sections, and each section has a pair of three-panel doors with sunken fields and ogee, bead, and cavetto panel moulds. The doors are hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and beneath each pair of doors are two drawers. The cupboard has paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat and there are paneled impost blocks and a plain frieze. There is an ogee bed mould and the cornice has an ovolo above a small bead and cavetto. The cupboard appears to date to the early twentieth century. On the northeast elevation, set to the east, is a doorway to the tower chamber, but the door is missing. The jambs each have three typical panels, and the soffit has been rebuilt and is rotted.

The tower chamber consists of a small vestibule just inside the doorway, with an enclosed straight run of stairs that ascends to the southeast along the southwest wall and has a winder in the east corner; there is a doorway from the vestibule into the chamber proper. The vestibule has typical architrave with two patera and a typical door leading to the chamber proper; it is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and the mortise lock is missing. The tower chamber has linoleum, typical baseboard, typical six-over-six sash with shutters remaining on the northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations, and typical architrave with two patera. There are built-ins in the north and east corners. The southwest wall has a small six-panel door to a closet underneath of the stairs. The door has typical panels and butt hinges with ball finials. There is a brass mortise lock that is missing its knobs, and there is no patera on the architrave for this doorway. There is a wood built-in cupboard with a beveled glass mirror.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 14

The north chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, and typical architrave with no patera. There is typical cornice but no ceiling medallion. There is a fireplace centered on the northwest wall that has a white marble hearth and mantel. The mantel has plain pilaster strips with chamfered inner edges and a square opening with a plain frieze that has a Tudor arch on the bottom and no bed mould. The mantel shelf is plain, with beveled corners. The firebox has straight jambs constructed of old firebrick that appears to be handmade. There is a typical six-over-six sash on each side on the fireplace, and the west one has been converted to a fire door. On the southwest is a doorway with typical architrave, and it has been closed off with plywood. The northeast elevation has a double window that matches that in the northeast-center chamber. There is a closet on the southeast, set to the east, that has a typical door with a brass mortise lock that has a glass knob. There is a small vestibule inside of this doorway, with a closet on the southwest side of it; the closet has a three-panel door. There is also a door on the southeast side of the little vestibule leading to the other chamber. The closet has a shelf set on large brackets above peg rail.

The third-story tower chamber has carpeting, typical baseboard, and the walls have been furred out. There is typical architrave, but it has a bevel at the break. The shutters are typical and have four panels, and the jambs have bead and butt work. There is one panel on the soffit. This chamber has Gothic sash with lancet-profile muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The bottom sash are hung on weights. The window spandrels have panels that are sunken and flat and have no panel moulds. The stair railing has round iron balusters and an iron handrail. There is a square wood newel post that tapers to round at the top, with a brass finial. There is a curving stair up to the roof that ascends along the southwest and southeast walls. The stair has wood treads and iron stringers, balusters, hand rail, and newel posts; the newel is threaded on top and is missing its finial. The end of the railing is curved. This stair is a hanging stair and is not connected to the wall. The chamber has a plain plaster ceiling and there is something boxed into the east corner, which has been added.

The second-story ell northeast chamber has new flooring, baseboard with a broken field and a quirked ogee, and architrave that has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband, a break near the inner edge of the architrave, and is crossetted. There are paired four-light casements hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and they have ovolo muntins. The room has a low ceiling. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast wall that has a black stone hearth that is probably slate, and a marble mantel that appears to be black and gold Italian marble. It has pilasters that have a pair of quirked ogee moulds flanking a flush field. The pilasters have a quirked ogee and bead on the capital and the frieze has a pyramidal panel in the center and impost blocks with a four-lobed rosette. The fireplace opening is square, but the firebox has been blocked off. The mantel has no bed mould, and has a plain shelf with clipped corners. The northeast elevation has doors set to the north that lead to the stair landing and a door to the east that leads to a closet. This is a typical door that has butt hinges with ball finials and a mortise lock that is painted and has glass knobs. There are four shelves inside the closet. The southwest bay of this room is divided

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 15

from the two northeast bays by pilasters and a beam across the ceiling. There is a doorway on the southwest, set to the south, which leads to the southeast half of the ell. It is a typical door with typical architrave and butt hinges with ball finials. The southwest bay appears to have originally been a center stair passage.

The second-story ell southwest chamber has a fireplace on the southwest elevation that has a white marble hearth, a gray and white marble surround, and a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that have a guioche, and pressed egg and dart moulding on the capital and the architrave above. There is architrave moulding inside the pilasters and it has a reeded field. The frieze has a panel with fluting and two swags, and there is a scroll on each side of the frieze. The bed mould has egg and dart, and there is an enriched ogee on the edge of the shelf. There are two casement windows on the southeast elevation and one on the southwest, south of the fireplace, that match the casements in the northeast ell chamber; they also have typical architrave for the ell. There is a closet to the west of the fireplace, but the door is missing. The architrave is symmetrical and is pulvinated in the center, with two beads to each side and an ovolo on the inner edge, the architrave is mitered at the corners, and this architrave is used on the northeast and northwest doors. The northwest door has six sunken, flat panels with no panel moulds, is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a brass mortise lock that dates to the twentieth century. There is new flooring in this chamber and the walls appear to be covered with drywall. The baseboard matches that in the northeast ell chamber. The northwest door has two steps down to a stair passage in the wing.

The wing passage has carpeting and an open winder stair up to the attic on the southwest and southeast. The stair has paneled newel posts, square balusters, and a moulded handrail with ogees on the sides. There is a typical casement window on the southwest, with symmetrical pulvinated architrave. On the northwest is a built-in closet with wood corner bead. The northeast chamber in the wing is a bathroom, and the door, architrave, and window match the wing northwest chamber. The wing northwest chamber has new flooring and the baseboard matches that in the ell. The architrave is symmetrical, pulvinated, and is mitered. There are typical casement windows with three lights each, hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and they have ovolo muntins. There is a chimney breast on the northwest, and it has baseboard on it and wood corner blocks. There is a six-panel door on the southeast, with sunken, flat panels that have no panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges with ball finials and has a new lock.

House, interior, attic

The main block attic has a winder stair that leads up to it. There is random-width pine flooring that varies between 4 1/4- and 5 1/2-inches, is tongue and grooved, and is blind-nailed with cut nails. The flooring runs northeast-southwest on the southeast half of the attic and northwest-southeast on the northwest half. All of the attic is finished with circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails, and plastered.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 16

The dormer windows are segmentally-arched pairs of casements hung on butt-hinges with ball finials. The southeast end of the attic has a beaded-edge vertical-board wall closing it off, but the door is now missing. The northwest end is closed off with beaded-edge vertical slats, and this has a door that matches the slats. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles, and they are plain. It has a brass mortise lock with mineral knobs, and the lock is also plain. This closed off end appears to be a Madeira closet. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 7 inches, and are spaced approximately 33 inches on centers. The rafter feet have a bird's-mouth cut that laps a false plate. The false plate is approximately 3 inches square and is set into trenches cut into the tops of the joists. The joists sit on a thin board plate on top of the wall. The joists are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 6 inches, and are spaced 15 1/2 to 17 inches on centers; they run northeast-southwest. The rafters are set over every other joist. The knee walls in the attic have horizontal nailers attached to the studs for vertical lath.

The ell attic is only accessed from the stairs in the wing, and has three steps up. This attic has random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, is 6 3/4 to 8 1/4 inches wide, is tongue and grooved, and is face-nailed. There is no patch in the flooring to suggest a stairway came up here. The attic is finished, and the northeast end retains riven lath with cut nails and wire nails and some circular-sawn lath with wire nails on the dormers and the top part on the ceiling. The dormers have been partially rebuilt; where little structure is visible it is wire-nailed, and is circular-sawn timber; this probably dates to the early twentieth century. The sash have all been replaced, but the old sash are in storage here and are three-light paired casements with ovolo muntins, and stamped plate butt-hinges with pins. The sash are not pinned together. A cedar closet has been added to the southwest end and there is a chimney on the northeast that is plastered. The rafters are circular-sawn, are 3 inches by 4 inches, and are spaced 23 inches on the centers. They sit on a narrow board false plate that is approximately 1 inch by 4 inches. The rafter feet are cut off and spiked down through the false plate into the tops of the joists, though it is not possible to see what is attaching the rafter feet. The joist ends and the cornice supports have been heavily rebuilt.

The wing attic has a stair passage at the southeast end, and the stair details are the same as those on the second story. The flooring runs northwest-southeast and is identical to that in the main block. The dormers are also identical to those in the main block, but have wood corner beads. There is a door on the southeast that leads to the main block, and it has six panels that are sunken and flat and have no panel moulds. The door was originally varnished. It is hung on butt-hinges with ball finials and has a twentieth-century mortise lock. There is a door to the northwest that has six panels with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds, and it has new hinges and a twentieth-century mortise lock; both of these locks probably date to the 1910s to the 1930s. This door has head-cut trim, and the door leads to the northwest attic room, which is finished. This room has sawn lath with wire nails. The rafters, joists, and false plate are identical to in the ell attic and it appears that they were both built at the same time. There are casements on the northwest end that have butt-hinges with ball finials.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 17

Kitchen

About 30 feet west of the wing of the house is a rubble stone building that was apparently originally a kitchen. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure that has recently been re-pointed and has traces of white paint on the stone. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge, and has sawn barge boards with a half round pattern cut out of them, with a pendant in the center. The roof has wide overhangs with bead-board soffits, and the soffits are coved. There is a pair of octagonal chimneys on the northeast gable end. The southeast elevation has a door in the center that has six lights over two panels, and it has a splayed brick jack arch. There are two windows to the south of the doorway, and the opening closest to the doorway has pintles driven into the east jamb. The northeast elevation has four seams in the wall with stone infill between the seams; the seams to the north extend from ground level to almost eight feet above ground level, and are about seven feet apart, indicating a very large opening. There is no lintel to this opening. The opening to the north is smaller, is set over one foot above grade, and has a lintel. It appears that there was a cooking fireplace built here to the north with a bake oven to the east. The gable end has a new six-over-six sash in an altered opening with a splayed brick jack arch, and the brick of the chimney starts below the ridge. The southwest elevation has a narrow slit vent set to the west and a six-over-six sash with a splayed brick jack arch in the center. The gable end has a six-over-six sash with a splayed brick jack arch. The window on the first story appears to be cut in. The northwest elevation has two typical six-over-six sash with splayed brick jack arches, and both of them appear to have been cut into the wall at a later time. There are no seams on the southwest and northwest elevations to indicate other openings that have been closed off.

Carriage House

The carriage house is located about 30 feet west of the kitchen and is now attached to the school addition. It is a two-story, four-bay by two-bay roughcast structure with a hipped gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a southeast-northwest ridge. There is an interior brick chimney with a pair of octagonal flues on both the southeast and northwest ends. The windows and doors have all been replaced, but have label moulds above the openings that are also roughcast. The center of the northeast elevation and the west end of the southwest elevation each has modern additions that cover much of the first story. The southwest elevation, south of the addition on the first story has two triple six-over-six sash with three-light transoms. The second story has two paired three-light casements in the west-center bay, with the southern-most opening not having a label mould, and paired three-light casements in the south bay. The northwest elevation has a new door in the north bay of both stories, with a metal fire escape on the second story. The west bay has paired three-light casements on both stories. The northeast elevation has a vent in a window opening in the north bay of the first story and four paired three-light casements on the second story.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 18

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located about 50 feet southwest of the ell of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a hip roof that has wood shingles. The northeast elevation has a four-panel door with a mortise lock. The southeast and northwest elevations each have a slit vent.

Cistern

The cistern is located about 30 feet west of the carriage house. It is a two-story octagonal rubble stone tower with octagonal turret roof that has asphalt shingles. The southeast elevation has a six panel door with a stone lintel on the first story and a Gothic oculus that has eight cusps on the second story. The southwest, northwest, and northeast elevations each have paired Gothic lancet sash with twelve lights in each sash on the first story. These openings have stone sills and lintels. The second story of each elevation has an oculus that matches the southeast elevation. There are no openings on the other four elevations.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-15

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	N/A	Architect/Builder	Thomas Ustick Walter/ Mr. Morsell
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Construction dates	c. 1816, 1851
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Evaluation for:

<input type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not evaluated
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Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

In 1809 and 1810 Charles Carroll of Carrollton assembled a large farm of just under 500 acres, and sold an undisclosed quantity of this land to Charles Feinour of Anne Arundel County in 1816. In 1847 Feinour offered this property, now two farms, for sale: "One containing 300 acres, the other 250 acres -- the one of 300 acres, has a stone house, 86 feet by 20, and stone barn, 80 by 44; the other, stone house, 30 feet square, and barn, 60 by 36." The farm that would become "Glenelg" was the larger of Feinour's two. In January 1850 Joseph Washington Tyson purchased Feinour's farm. Joseph Tyson was born in Philadelphia and became Assistant Post Master General of the U. S. through the end of the Tyler administration in 1845. By 1851 Tyson had hired Philadelphia architect Thomas Ustick Walter to design an Italianate villa with some Gothic Revival (Norman) detailing such as the stone battlemented corner tower at "Glenelg." Joseph Tyson died in 1860, and in 1878 Marie Tyson sold "Glenelg." In 1915 it was purchased by W. Bladen Lowndes, who was the son of the late Maryland Governor Lloyd Lowndes and the president of the First National Bank of Mount Savage. In 1954 "Glenelg" was leased to the fledgling Glenelg Country School, and they purchased the mansion in 1965.

Significance:

In 1809 and 1810 Charles Carroll of Carrollton assembled a large farm by purchasing five tracts from Nicholas Meriweather and Edmund Warfield. The total acreage was just under 500 acres, and cost Carroll over \$5200. Carroll sold an undisclosed quantity of this land to Charles Feinour of Anne Arundel County in 1816 for \$4,000. Feinour was born in Pennsylvania c. 1779, but it is not known when he came to Maryland. In 1824 he had his lands resurveyed, intending to patent them as "Pleasant Prospect," but for unknown reasons he did not follow through with the patent. The survey totaled 491 acres. In 1841 Feinour first tried to dispose of his property by offering it for sale or in exchange for town property in Baltimore. At about 62 years of age, he must have been ready to retire from running a plantation, and both he, and his son, Charles Feinour, Jr., were living in Baltimore. Feinour is listed in the Baltimore City Directories as early as 1833, and probably only lived on the farm during the summer months, but his occupation is not given. His property was divided into two adjoining farms. The first,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

of 260 acres, contained "good improvements, just finished; a stone house, with a fine hall and two parlors on the first floor, five bed chambers, with good Switzer barn, 34 by 60 feet, and all necessary out houses." The second Feinour described as his "former farm residence." It had 350 acres, and "the improvements on the farm are a fine stone house, and Switzer barn 80 by 44 feet, stone spring and carriage house; all of which I have had built for my own accommodation." Judging from the description, the former farm must be the one that would eventually become "Glenelg." Apparently, Feinour built the house and farm buildings here first, then later decided to build a more modern house and created a second farm, which he moved to in the summers. His description of the barns as "Switzer" implies that they were Pennsylvania-German bank barns, a type that he would have known well from his nativity, but that was still very rare in Howard County, based on the barns that survive here.¹

Feinour was not successful in selling either farm, and offered them again in 1847, either for sale or for exchange. He described the two farms again, giving additional information: "One containing 300 acres, the other 250 acres -- the one of 300 acres, has a stone house, 86 feet by 20, and stone barn, 80 by 44; the other, stone house, 30 feet square, and barn, 60 by 36; each with all necessary out houses -- with all my slaves, farming utensils, and crop in the ground, as now carried on under my inspection." The surviving house measures 49 feet, 5 inches across the southeast front and is about 20 feet, 3 inches deep. The ell on the rear is 26 feet, 1 inch long and set in the same plane as the southwest gable end, giving a southwest wall that is 46 feet, 4 inches long. The ell is also 20 feet, 3 inches deep. As noted above, the farm that would become "Glenelg" was the larger of Feinour's two, and it would seem that Feinour added the length of the front of the house and the length of the ell, but he came up with 86 feet instead of 76 feet. Later that year Feinour offered all of his personal property on the farms for sale. This included "horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, several stacks of hay, and all the wheat, hay, oats, straw or fodder on the premises; also, all the farming utensils, to wit: carts, ploughs, wagons, corn-shellors, fanning mills, gig and harness; also a large quantity of vinegar, and stands, cider mill, casks &c.; together with all the household and kitchen furniture; also, one complete set of blacksmith's and carpenter's tools. N.B. The hands will be hired by the year, and if not hired previous to the sale, will be hired to the highest bidder at time of sale." This provides some indication of the farming operation Feinour had, using oxen for draft animals and slave labor, and raising a variety of crops and livestock, but not tobacco. By this time, tobacco cultivation was rare in Howard County. It seems likely that one or more of his slaves were skilled at blacksmithing and/or carpentry, and there must have been a forge somewhere on the property.²

¹ Anne Arundel County Land Records, NH 15-389; NH 16-275; WSG 4-308. www.rootsweb.ancestry.com. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 August 1849, p. 2, col. 4. Unpatented Certificate 333, "Pleasant Prospect" in Anne Arundel County, for Charles Feinour, Maryland State Archives S 1212-345. *Baltimore Sun*, 20 July 1841, p. 3, col. 6. *Matchett's Baltimore City Directory*, 1833.

² *Baltimore Sun*, 8 November 1847, p. 3, col. 5.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Samuel Fenby, of Baltimore, purchased a 393-acre farm from Feinour for \$13,750 in 1847. William B. Tyson, of Howard District in Anne Arundel County, secured a bond of conveyance for part of the "Glenelg" property from Fenby in October 1848. The sale price was \$18,000, and though the acreage was not stated, a later deed gave this as 393 acres. It was during these transactions that Emma Holland was born at "Glenelg." The daughter of William and Caroline Holland, she was likely born into slavery on 1 March 1848, though who owned her and her parents is not known at this time. Fenby probably was only interested in the farm to turn it around quickly at a profit, and it is possible that Tyson had already taken possession of the farm. Emma Holland would later marry Moses Shipley and move to Baltimore after the Civil War, but she helps to put a face on those many otherwise unknown people who lived and labored at "Glenelg." In January 1850 William Tyson assigned the bond for this property over to Joseph Washington Tyson. It is not clear whether William Tyson was acting on his own behalf or for Joseph Tyson, nor is the relationship between them known. Fenby then deeded this property to Joseph Tyson in 1854 for \$13,000 and the remaining promissory notes that had not been paid from the earlier bond of conveyance. In the meantime Joseph Tyson bought numerous other adjoining parcels: 145 acres in 1852 for \$2,615; 168 acres of Doughoregan Manor in 1853 for \$2,016; a quarter-acre limestone quarry in 1853 for \$200; and 291 acres in 1855, at a cost of \$18/acre. Tyson then turned all of this real estate, plus personal property, livestock, and slaves, over to a trustee to secure it for the benefit of his wife, Maria Louisa H. Tyson, and her grandmother, Ann M. Adams, both of whom had loaned him money for these purchases. This was a common strategy amongst nineteenth-century businessmen to protect their family from the vicissitudes of business.³

Joseph Tyson was born in Philadelphia in 1811, the son of Joseph and Ann Trump Tyson, and worked there as an attorney, politician, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and Commissary General at the U. S. Arsenal. He later became Assistant Post Master General of the U. S. and remained in that position through the end of the Tyler administration in 1845. Tyler was a southern, states' rights advocate, and Tyson seems to have fit right in. He had no known connection with the Quaker Tysons of Baltimore and Philadelphia who were staunch advocates of abolitionism. Rather, Joseph Tyson wrote a tract, published posthumously, entitled *The Doctrines of the "Abolitionists" Refuted*. Tyson also served as president of the Washington Coal Company, of Washington, D. C. He must have moved to Howard County to have a summer home closer to Washington, D. C. than was Philadelphia. Tyson was already

³ Howard County Land Records, 8-220; 8-224. The First Colored Professional, Clerical and Business Directory of Baltimore City, 26th Annual Edition, 1938-1939. Maryland State Archives. I am indebted to Melva Shipley for bringing this to my attention. Joetta Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor," typescript, 1977. Howard County Land Records, 9-327; 14-474; 12-451; 14-126; 14-35; 16-254; 16-293.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

living in Howard County when the 1850 census was conducted. Tyson was 38 and a lawyer, his wife was 27, and their son (Harry Hewlings Tyson, b. Philadelphia, 1845) was four.⁴

By 1851 Tyson had hired Philadelphia architect Thomas Ustick Walter to design a country villa at "Glenelg." Walter had trained with William Strickland and John Haviland before embarking on his own career by 1831. Whether or not Tyson's family had had any interaction with Walter previous to this, there were many reasons why Tyson would have known of Walter and chosen him. Walter was already well-known for his designs of Moyamensing Prison and Girard College in Philadelphia, and became nationally famous after winning the commission for the wings and dome added to the United States Capitol in 1850. At the same time that Walter was designing "Glenelg," he was also designing "Ingleside" in Washington, D. C. for T. B. A. Hewlings. These two projects were almost certainly intimately connected in numerous ways. Tyson's wife was probably a Hewlings (her middle initial was H. and their son was named Harry Hewlings Tyson). Tyson was partnered with a Mr. Bickley in a firm in Washington, D. C. that discounted or purchased bills of exchange, drafts, checks, and promissory notes, and in 1847 this firm was dissolved and reconstituted as Tyson & Hewlings. Edwin P. Hewlings, the brother of T. B. A. Hewlings, was Tyson's partner. The following year, when Tyson was elected (or possibly re-elected) as President of the Washington Coal Company, Edwin Hewlings was elected (or re-elected) Secretary. The Hewlings family was also from Philadelphia.⁵

The design of both houses seems to have occurred at exactly the same time, in the first few months of 1851, and both are Italianate in character, a mode that Walter rarely used. "Ingleside," as has been pointed out by others, owes much to Design XXXIII in Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*, published in 1850. Whether Hewlings chose this source, or whether Walter did, is unclear, but there is nothing specific in Downing's work that closely relates to "Glenelg." Walter considered the two houses among his 50 most important designs. "Glenelg" is an Italianate villa with some Gothic Revival (Norman) detailing such as the stone battlemented corner tower, and the carpenter for the project was a Mr. Morsell. "Ingleside" has undergone significant alterations, both in 1896 and after a severe 1983 fire. However, several photographs of the interior taken before the fire show architrave and cornices that are Italianate, while those in "Glenelg" are still primarily Greek Revival. "Glenelg" certainly is transitional in its use of revival modes, with a mixture of both Greek and Italianate ceiling medallions. Tyson had the original house by Feinour retained as the service wing for the new house. The plan of the new addition is unusual in its use of back-to-back double parlors,

⁴ Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 523.

⁵ Marilyn C. Solvay to Sally S. Bright, 22 December 1978. Mario E. Campioli, "Thomas U. Walter, Edward Clark and the United States Capitol." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 23, no. 4 (December 1964): 210-13. Joan M. Dixon, ed. *National Intelligencer Newspaper Abstracts*, 31 July 1847 (p. 322), 12 February 1848 (p. 51), www.Books.google.com.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

creating an immense entertaining space. Each double parlor is divided by Corinthian columns, and the double parlors are divided from each other by two large openings, each with pocket doors. This would have provided flexibility in the use of the spaces. The white marble mantels in the northeast parlor are especially fine and are similar to one in "Woodlawn" and several in the Enoch Pratt house in Baltimore. Walter's plan and an engraving from 1860 both show extensive porches around the sides of the house. That on the southeast side of the original building still survives, in altered form, but the porch that ran along the northwest side of the house, wrapped around the southwest, and then along the northwest side of the original section, has all been removed. Part of this porch would have interfered with the new school addition, but much of it would not have. Just when it was taken down is not known.⁶

The tax records indicate that Tyson had built a carriage house, stables, and outbuildings on the property in 1851, all valued at \$1,500. The following year he was assessed \$10,000 for an additional building, which must have been the new villa. In 1854 an additional assessment was made of \$500. This could be the stone gardener's cottage (HO-238), though Tyson's farm consisted of numerous outbuildings. Several of these outbuildings appear to date to Feinour's ownership, including the smokehouse, springhouse, and the kitchen. The latter was substantially altered to blend in with the new house, just as the old dwelling was roughcast and the chimneys rebuilt to tie it to the new design. The function of the kitchen building must have changed at that time, too, which also would have necessitated changes. Perhaps the most significant outbuilding is the water tower. Apparently, water was pumped from a spring to the west into a cistern at the top of the tower, and then piped into the house. Evidence of this system was not found in the house, though additional examination is warranted.⁷

Joseph Tyson died in 1860, at age 49. Since he had turned over everything to his wife, no inventory was made of his property that might help to illustrate how the house and outbuildings were furnished and how they functioned. In addition to his son, he now had two daughters, and his wife's grandmother, Ann Adams, was also living at "Glenelg." Two of his wife's cousins were also living there, and there were three servants and seven slaves. By 1865 Marie Tyson had agreed to sell 600 acres of "Glenelg" to William Jackson of Salem, Massachusetts, for \$60,000, with additional land (if a survey found more), at an extra \$50/acre. At this time Mrs. Tyson was living in Baltimore. She had found Jackson on her own, but because a trustee had been appointed to oversee the property, the court had to review the transaction. The final sale was for 680 3/4 acres, at a cost of \$64,037.50. She apparently held a mortgage from Jackson and had to foreclose on him in 1871. "Glenelg" was advertised for sale, and a lengthy

⁶ Judy Robinson and Julie Mueller, "Ingleside," *National Register of Historic Places*, August 1986. Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: Maryland*, pp. 186-87. Historic American Buildings Survey, "Ingleside," DC-502. Walter's plans and diaries survive at the Philadelphia Athenaeum. Unfortunately, the author was not permitted the time to examine these. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860).

⁷ Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor."

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

description was given of the property. It noted that the limestone quarry on the farm was still providing lime for the fields, most of which were set in grass. It added:

"The dwelling house on the property is one of the largest and handsomest in Maryland, and it is believed there are few handsomer or better built country residences anywhere; it is built of stone, roughcast, and stands on a beautiful and commanding site – surrounded with an extensive and elaborately ornamented lawn, dotted with shade trees of every variety, and adorned with three fountains, which are supplied from a reservoir situated in an ornamental tower, from which, also, the water is carried through the house, supplying the chambers as well as the lower story.

"The house, which is surrounded with a porch and porticoes, has two large parlors, a dining room, library, a spacious hall and splendid stairway and nine chambers, besides servants' rooms, and is supplied with gas fixtures.

"The house was built in the best manner, at a cost certainly exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and is adorned by a stone tower.

"The other improvements are a large barn, stables, carriage house, smoke house, servants' houses, two dairies and other outbuildings, all of which are of stone, in excellent condition, and in keeping with the mansion house.

"There is also a pretty stone cottage about one-quarter of a mile from the mansion house."⁸

Marie Tyson bought back "Glenelg" and turned it over to her son, Harry, as trustee. Harry had been a lieutenant in the Confederate Navy and reportedly farmed "Glenelg" and served as a state legislator. He married Julia Campbell Tyler, granddaughter of President John Tyler, under whom her father-in-law had served. In 1878 Marie Tyson sold "Glenelg" to William Shields of Camden, New Jersey, in exchange for both cash and real estate in New Jersey. Only three years later Shields sold the property to George Tatum. Ten years later, in 1891, Tatum was foreclosed upon and 407 acres of the farm sold at auction to David Scull, reportedly of Philadelphia, for only \$6,000. The property was advertised for sale, but the description is too vague to be of any use. Scull only held the property for a year before selling it to fellow Philadelphian Frederick Bausman for \$12,200, netting a tidy profit. A year later Bausman sold "Glenelg" to Charles Knox. Knox and his wife, Marie, were long-term owners who presumably lived here at least part of the time, though little is known about them. In 1915 they sold "Glenelg" to W. Bladen Lowndes, who was the son of the late Maryland Governor Lloyd Lowndes and the president of the First National Bank of Mount Savage. The property had been reduced to 407 acres, but Lowndes added over 220 acres through several purchases in the 1920s. The 1922 tax assessment, taken before any of these additional tracts were purchased, gives a rather detailed picture of the buildings on the farm at that time:

⁸ Howard County Land Records, 25-85; 33-244. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 August 1871, p. 3, col. 7.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

"407 acres on Rolling Road [the historic name for this portion of Folly Quarter Road and part of Triadelphia Road]

300 acres tillable @ \$40 12,000

107 acres wooded @\$20 2,140

Dwelling 25,000

Barn 12,000

Hen house 24 x 60 200

Silo 100

Corn house 10 x 26 150

Gardeners house 2,200

Hen house 16 x 40 200

Cow stable 16 x 40 150

Tenant house 20 x 36 1,800

Hog house 75

Tool shed 150

Tenant house 16 x 30 1,800

Stone dairy 300

Stone bldg. 16 x 22 250

Stone wood shed 20 x 20 175

Garage and Laundry 30 x 60 2,000

Water tower 20 x 20 1,000

Meat house 14 x 14 300

Tool house 14 x 40 300

Tool house 12 x 20 200

Shop 16 x 40 200

Tenant house 20 x 36 1,800

Hen house 10 x 30 50

Hen house, new 100

Feed house 10 x 20 100"

It was likely the Lowndes who were responsible for replacing most of the first story floor joists and all of the flooring. Presumably the joists had suffered from insect damage. It is not clear whether the barn that stood on "Glenelg" was the same building that Feinour described in 1841, nor is it known what happened to the barn.⁹

⁹ Thomas McAdory, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, vol. 4 (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1921), p. 1697. www.freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/mysouthernfamily. The Maryland Historical Society has

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

The Lowndes offered "Glenelg" for sale c. 1940, and put together a spiral-bound sales brochure with large black and white photographs of the house, outbuildings, and general views of the estate, along with a plat of the property. The latter shows many of the buildings listed on the tax assessment, using the same names. The brochure described the house and the outbuildings in moderate detail: "The buildings include the dormitory, a children's stone play house, gardener's house, a quaint old spring house built in 1700, laundry, power house and garage (for four cars) all stone construction to conform with the architecture of the residence. In addition, there are three frame tenant houses including quarters for maids and other employees of the estate. The farm buildings include a modern bank barn, 40' x 65', silo, two corn cribs, two wagon and carriage sheds, stables (with concrete and iron stanchions and drinking cups for 13 cows and stabling room for 30 steers, horses, and other stock). There are three chicken houses, a smoke house near the farm buildings, a green house and machine shop." Most of the buildings were arranged along both sides of the drive to the southwest, or rear of the mansion. The bank barn is smaller than what Feinour described in 1841 (44 by 80 feet), though there could have been a shed attached that had since disappeared.¹⁰

The property was marketed nationally and took several years to sell, by which time Bladen Lowndes had died. "Glenelg" became the farm of brothers Roland D. Zaiser and George R. Zaiser in 1942 and was used as part of their Wilton Farm Dairy. George Zaiser quickly bought out his brother. At this time the mansion sat vacant, and in 1954 it was leased to the fledgling Glenelg Country School. In 1960 Zaiser sold the farm to his nephew, Dale Z. Maisel. It was Maisel who subdivided the mansion and some of its outbuildings from the gardener's cottage and the rest of the buildings. He lived in the gardener's house and sold the mansion to Glenelg Country School in 1965. Numerous educational buildings have been added to the school grounds at "Glenelg," but the mansion continues to be used for elementary school students and several outbuildings are also in use by the school. While the earliest addition was attached

a painting of Tyson done when he was about two years old. Howard County Land Records, LJW 39-72; LJW 39-77; LJW 43-274; JHO 57-286; JHO 60-81; JHO 60-83; WWLC 98-363. Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." Emily Emerson Lantz, "The Lowndes Family-Distinguished Statesmen in England and America-Early Colonists to Southern Provinces," pt. 3, *Baltimore Sun*, "Maryland Heraldry," 6 October 1907. Folger McKinsey, "Beauties of Glenelg Manor Extolled by Bentztown Bard," *Baltimore Sun*, 29 May 1939, Howard County Historical Society VF.

¹⁰ Koppenhoeffter, "Pleasant Prospect or Glenelg Manor." Fidelity Trust Co., "Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. Fidelity Trust Co., "Plat of Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for providing copies of her research and the plat and brochure on "Glenelg." Fidelity Trust Co., "Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d. Fidelity Trust Co., "Plat of Glenelg Manor, Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore) n.d.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-15

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

to the house, subsequent buildings have been placed at some distance, respecting the setting of the original structures. The buildings are all generally well-maintained.¹¹

¹¹ Howard County Land Records, BM Jr. 176-493; BM Jr. 189-548; RHM 347-458; WHH 448-788. Charles Stewart and Brita Engelke-Stennes, *Keeping the Vision: The First 50 Years of Glenelg Country School*. (Glenelg, MD: Glenelg Country School, 2005).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-15

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 9.5 A
Acreage of historical setting 493 A
Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries run from the split in the entrance road that loops in front of the house west along the line of the road to 50 feet northwest of the access road and parking lot, then turns southwest and parallels the parking lot until it reaches the roundabout in front of the new school building. The boundary then turns southeast and runs to a small stream southeast of the springhouse, and turns to the northeast across an open field to the edge of some woods. The boundary then turns to the north and runs straight back to the beginning point. This encompasses all of the known historic structures and landscaping features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	February 2010
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

1/6 Gleneilg HO-15
Bay Window base moulding
Section & window frame
plan

KMS
15 July '09

Window
Frame
(Plan)

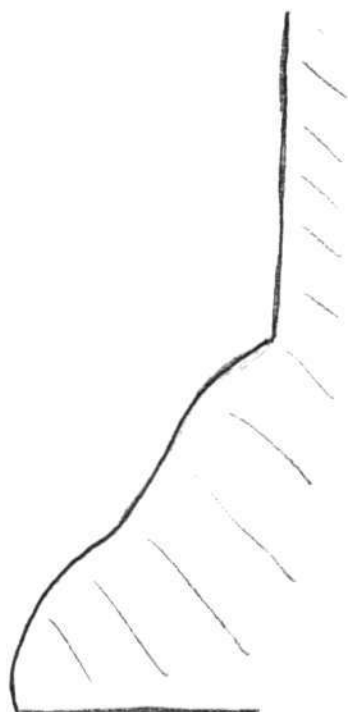
Bay Window
Base



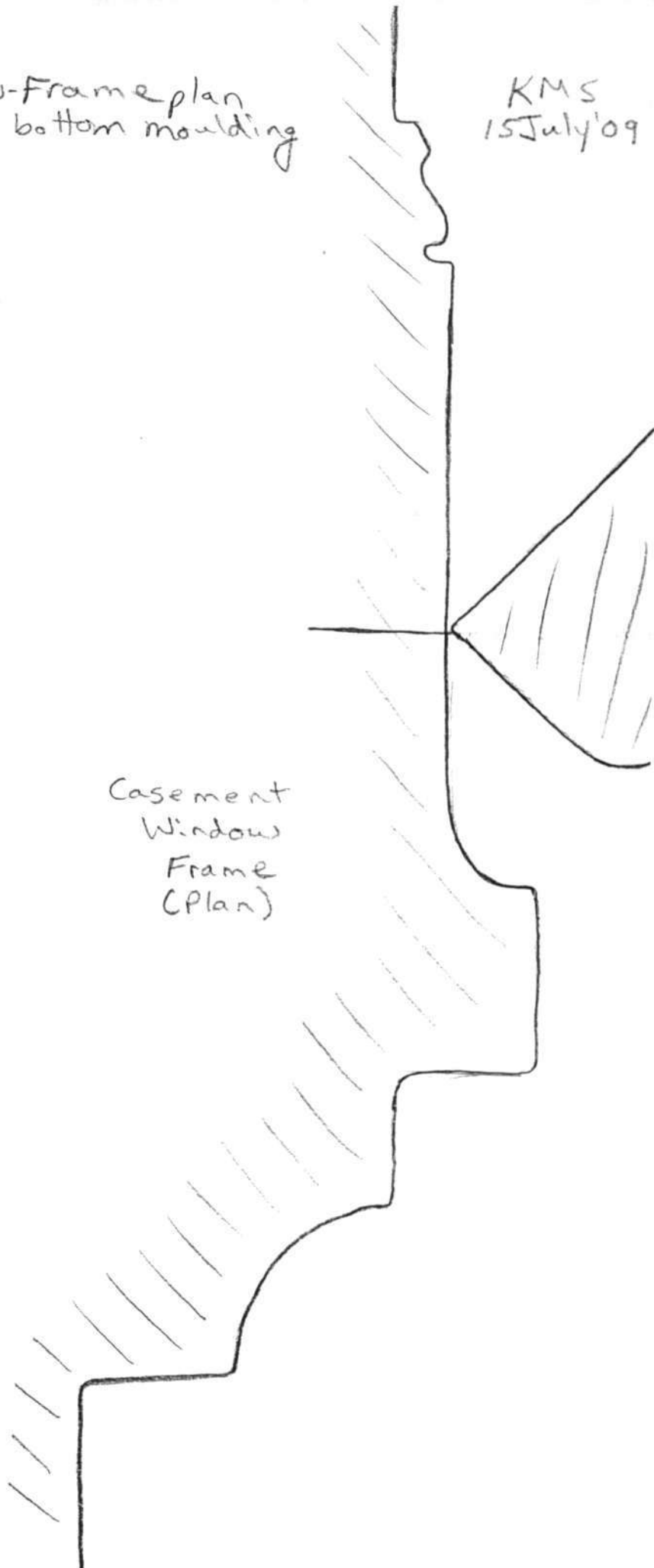
2/6

Glenelg HO-15
Casement Window-Frame plan
& sash exterior bottom moulding

KMS
15 July '09

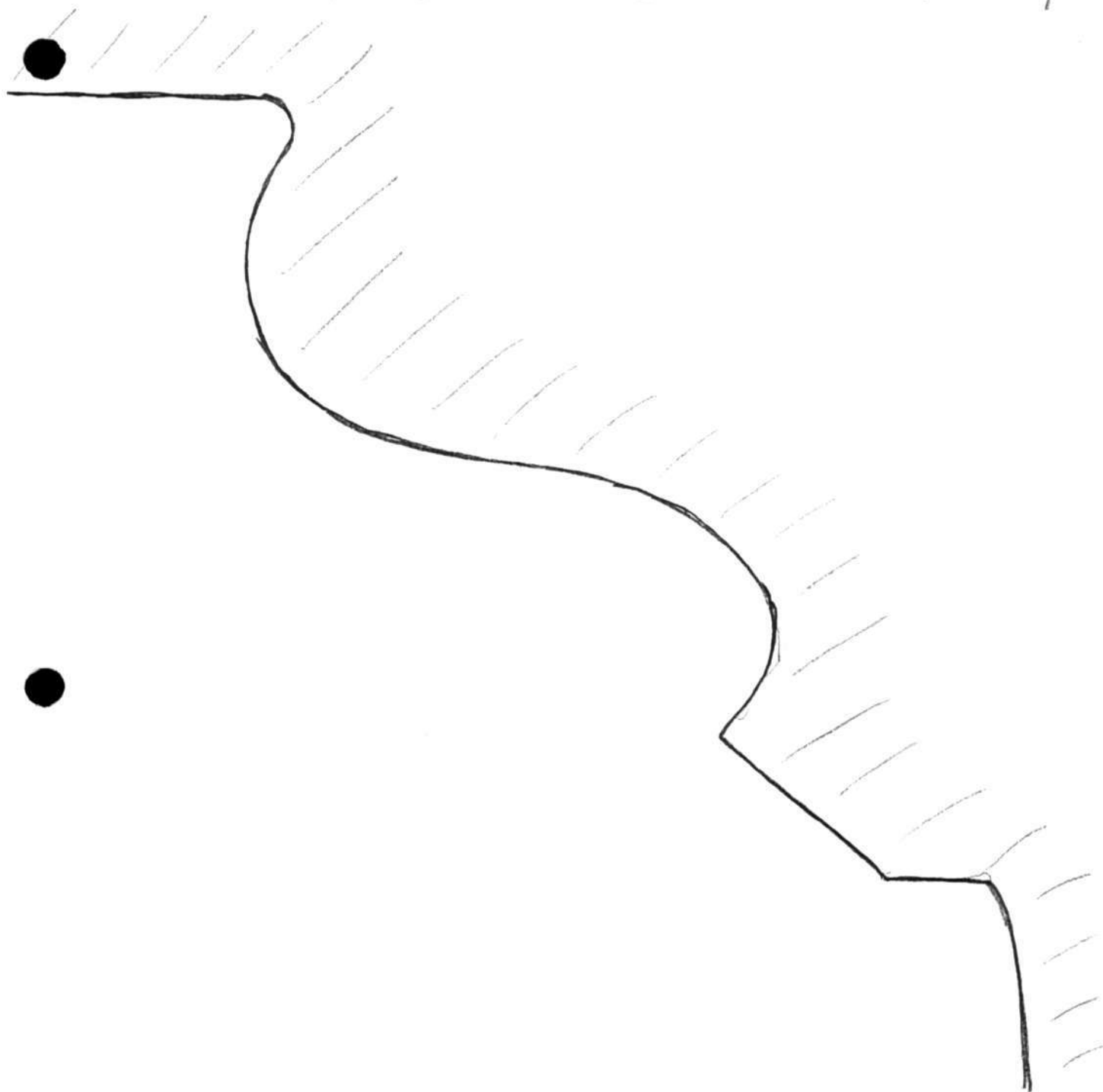


Casement
Window
Frame
(Plan)



3/6 Glenelg HO-15
ell exterior cornice

KMS
15 July '09



4/6 Gleneig HO-15
Passage Door Pilaster

KMS
12 Jan. '09



5/6 Glenelg HO-15
Passage Mouldings

KMS
12 Jan. '09

Baseboard

Door
Panel

Panel

Stile

8"

Vestibule Window Muntin

6/6 Glenelg HO-15
Column base
2 plan
Double Parlor

KMS
15 July '09

Column
Base

(Plan)



Glenelg Manor (HO-15)
12793 Folly Quarter Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Dale & Louise Maisel	Glenelg Country School	12.2.1965	WHH 448-788	Deed – fee simple		50 A, +/-	
George R. Zaiser and Gertrude (H/W)?	Dale Z. Maisel/?	2.8.1960	RHM 347-458	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	585.348 p/o below	
Hortense J. Koch, Baltimore City	George R. Zaiser & wf. Gertrude M. (aka Mary G.)/Balto. County	5.27.1950	MWB 217-276	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 tracts of land (no acreage given)	
George R. Zaiser and wf. Gertrude M./Balto. Co.	Hortense J. Koch/Balto. City	5.27.1950	MWB 217-275	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 tracts of land (no acreage given)	
John S. McDaniel, Jr./Balto. City	George R. Zaiser/Balto. City	5.2.1946	BM Jr. 189-548	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2 parcels 1)585.348± 2)173 A	
Roland D. & Hilda C. Zaiser (H/W) George R. & Mary Gertrude Zaiser (H/W)	John S. McDaniel, Jr.	5.2.1946	BM Jr. 189-543	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	1)585.348 A 2)173 A	
Olan P. & A. Louise Phelps (H/W)	Roland D. Zaiser George R. Zaiser	3.23.1945	BM, Jr. 184-516				2
Fidelity Trust Co. Executor of Last Will & Testament of W. Bladen Lowndes & Hannah P. Lowndes, widow/Howard	Roland D. Zaiser & George R. Zaiser/Balto. City	12.4.1942	BM Jr. 176-493	Deed – fee simple	\$55,000	585.348±	1
Anna E. Curran/Howard	W. Bladen Lowndes/ Howard	4.12.1938	BM Jr. 160-57	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	5 tracts 1
W. Bladen Lowndes/Howard	Anna E. Curran/Howard	4.12.1938	BM Jr. 160-55	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	5 tracts 1
Anna E. Curran/Howard	Hannah P. Lowndes/Howard	6.1.1933	BM Jr. 145-515	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	1
W. Bladen Lowndes & wf Hannah P./Howard	Anna E. Curran/Howard	6.1.1933	BM Jr. 145-514	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	A. 407 A B. ½ A C. 139 A D. 66.95 A E. 18.08 A	1

Glenelg Manor (HO-15)
12793 Folly Quarter Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

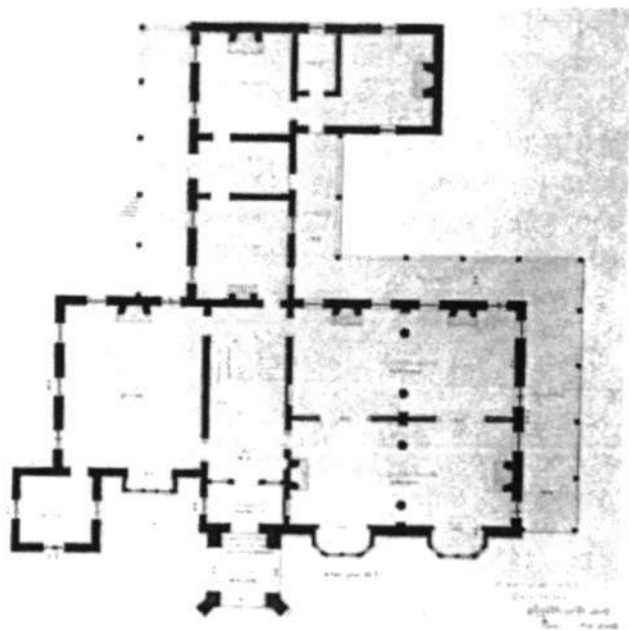
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
August H. Kerstan		3.18.1924	HBN 119- 578				C
William H. Kerstan & wf.		7.27.1927	HBN 131-142				E
John P. Galvin & wf.	W. Bladen Lowndes	7.10.1925	HBN 124-234				D
Charles W. Know & wf. Marie/Howard	W. Bladen Lowndes/Balto. City	1.14.1915	WWLC 98-363	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	407± acres	A
Frederick Bausman/Howard	Charles W. Knox/Howard	5.12.1893	JHO 60-83	Deed – fee simple	See comments	407± acres farm “Glenelg”	Bauman owes David Scull of Philadelphia \$9,000 – mortgage – Knox is assuming the mortgage
David Scull/Philadelphia	Frederick Bausman/Philadelphia	6.1.1892	JHO 60-81	Deed – fee simple	\$12,200	407± acres	
James Carey, Jr., Attorney for sale of property at public auction for George Tatum – default on mortgage	David Scull	5.13.1891	JHO 57-286	Deed – fee simple	\$6,000	407± acres	Sale 1.20.1891 Howard Co. Equity Court
William S. P. and Rachel S. Shields (H/W)/?	George Tatum/?	4.14.1881	LJW 43-274	Deed – fee simple	\$38,600	2 deeds W) 547.48 A X) 347 A	
Harry Hewlings Tyson/Howard, Trustee of Marie L. H. Tyson	William S. P. Shields/Camden, NJ	3.23.1878	LJW 39-77	Deed – fee simple	\$7,900	Abt. 237 acres	X) P/O Glenelg Estate; 2 parcels Baltimore City Circuit Court, Marie Tyson v. Edwin Hewlings, 2.2.1866. ratified 3.21.1868
Marie L. H. Tyson/Howard	William S. P. Shields/Camden, NJ	1.3.1878	LJW 39-72	Deed – fee simple in exchange for lots in Camden NJ	W) 680-3/4 acres 14 A lime quarry 133.52 A		

Glenelg Manor (HO-15)
12793 Folly Quarter Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Bernard Carter/Balto. City Trustee for William H. Jackson	Marie L. H. Tyson/Howard	10.28.1873	33-244	Deed – fee simple	\$20,000	?	Glenelg Estate. Sale 8.24.1871 ratified by Ho. Co. Circuit Ct. See Tyson v. Hewlings
Bernard Carter/Balto. City Trustee for Marie L. H. Tyson	William H. Jackson/Salem, Mass.	2.12.1866	25-85	Deed – fee simple	\$64,037.50	680-3/4 acres	See Tyson v. Hewlings ¼ A lime quarry
John O'Donnell & wf. Mary/Howard	Benjamin Heighe, in trust/Baltimore City	6.19.1856	WHW 17-307	Deed – indenture	\$5.00	291-3-10 ARP	Hayland Farm, Altogether & Good Range See 16-254 and 16-293 X2
Joseph Washington Tyson/Howard	Benjamin M. Heighe/Baltimore City/in trust	8.18.1855	WHW 16-293	Deed – indenture	\$5.00	393-0-13 ARP 145-1/8 A 23 A – Doughoregan 145 A ¼ A 291 A & pp, slaves, livestock, furniture in house	JWT owes wf. Maria Louisa H. Tyson \$3,850 for loan Grandaughter of Ann M. Adams & they sold property from Adams to MLHT for \$7,933.1/3 to purchase this property Pay Adams loan of \$27,000 – she loaned JWT
John O'Donnell & wf. Mary	Joseph W. Tyson	5.26.1855	WHW 16-254	Bond of Sale	\$18/acre	291-3-20 ARP	P/o Hayland Farm
Samuel Fenby/Balto. City	Joseph Washington Tyson/Howard	5.4.1854	14-474	Deed – indenture	\$13,000 & promissory notes	393± acres	Sale 10.3.1848 2 nd Discovery, Hobbs Lot enlarged, Altogether & Good Range Resurveyed as Pleasant Prospect
Charles Carroll/Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	10.19.1853	14-126	Deed – indenture	\$2,016	M) 23 A N) 145 A	P/o Doughoregan Manor and 2 nd Discovery
Isaac Hearn <i>et al</i> /Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	8.16.1853	WHW 14-35	Deed – indenture	\$200	¼ A	Limestone quarry

Glenelg Manor (HO-15)
12793 Folly Quarter Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Ignatius Waters & wf. Mary G./Howard	Joseph W. Tyson/Howard	10.13.1852	WHW 12-451	Deed – indenture	\$2,615	145-1/8 A	Good Range X1
William B. Tyson/Howard District, Anne Arundel County	J. Washington Tyson/Philadelphia	1.8.1850	9-327	Assignment of bond for conveyance	\$1,069 & assume obligations	?	
Samuel Fenby/Balto. City	William B. Tyson/Howard Dist., A.A. Co	10/3/1848	8-224	Bond of Conveyance	\$18,000	?	Paid \$4,000 Pay \$500 10/1/1849 \$1500 4/1/1850 \$1000 annually 4/1/1851-57 Owes \$9,000 + interest
Charles Feinour & wife Margaret/ Balto. City	Samuel Fenby/?	10/25/1847	8-220	Deed – Indenture	\$13,750	393 A 13P	p/o Second Discovery, Hobbs Lot Enlarged, Altogether, & Good Range Patented as "Pleasant Prospect" by Charles Feinour
Charles Carroll of Carrollton, gentleman/A.A.	Charles Feinour/A.A.	5/25/1816	WSG 4-308	Indenture	\$4,000	?	1. Good Range 2. Second Discovery, Hobbs Choice, Altogether
Edmond Warfield Farmer/A.A.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq.	7/31/1810	NH 16-275	Indenture	\$3,955	C. 93 A. D. 123 A. E. 179 ½ A.	C. Second Discovery on Barnes' Rolling Road D. Hobbs Lot Enlarged E. Altogether [no previous reference] 2.
Nicholas Meriweather, gentleman/A.A.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton, gentleman/A.A.	10/2/1809	NH 15-389	Indenture	\$1,250	A. 75 A. B. 24 A.	Good Range [no previous reference] 1.



HO-15
"Glenelg"
12793 Folly Quarter Road
Plan by Thomas Ustick Walter, 1851



HO-15
"Glenelg"
12793 Folly Quarter Road
Martenet Map view, 1860



Average Scale: 1 inch = 73.3 feet

HO-15
"Glenelg"
12793 Folly Quarter Road
Site Plan

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HO-15
 "Glenelg"
 12793 Folly Quarter Road
 Sykesville quad

HO-15
"Glenelg" Manor
12793 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0015_2009-01-22_01
House, northeast elevation

HO-0015_2009-01-22_09
House, interior, passage newel

HO-0015_2009-01-22_02
House, southwest & southeast elevations

HO-0015_2009-01-22_10
House, interior, passage cornice

HO-0015_2009-01-22_03
House, southwest elevation

HO-0015_2009-01-22_11
House, interior, passage ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_04
House, northwest elevation

HO-0015_2009-01-22_12
House, interior, northeast double parlor, vw.
west

HO-0015_2009-01-22_05
House, interior, vestibule doorway

HO-0015_2009-01-22_13
House, interior, northeast double parlor door
entablature

HO-0015_2009-01-22_06
House, interior, vestibule ceiling

HO-0015_2009-01-22_14
House, interior, northeast double parlor
mantel

HO-0015_2009-01-22_07
House, interior, vestibule ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_15
House, interior, northeast double parlor
column capital

HO-0015_2009-01-22_08
House, interior, passage, vw. southwest

HO-0015_2009-01-22_16

House, interior, northeast double parlor ceiling

HO-0015_2009-01-22_26

House, interior, 2nd story cross passage ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_17

House, interior, northeast double parlor ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_27

House, interior, west chamber ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_18

House, interior, northeast double parlor cornice

HO-0015_2009-01-22_28

House, interior, south chamber, vw. south

HO-0015_2009-01-22_19

House, interior, southwest double parlor, vw. south

HO-0015_2009-01-22_29

House, interior, south chamber mantel

HO-0015_2009-01-22_20

House, interior, southwest double parlor mantel

HO-0015_2009-01-22_30

House, interior, south chamber ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_21

House, interior, southeast room, vw. south

HO-0015_2009-01-22_31

House, interior, east chamber ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_22

House, interior, southeast room mantel

HO-0015_2009-01-22_32

House, interior, tower stair

HO-0015_2009-01-22_23

House, interior, southeast room ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_33

House, interior, attic, vw. northwest

HO-0015_2009-01-22_24

House, interior, 2nd story passage, vw. northeast

HO-0015_2009-01-22_34

Smokehouse, northeast & northwest elevations

HO-0015_2009-01-22_25

House, interior, 2nd story passage ceiling medallion

HO-0015_2009-01-22_35

Summer kitchen, southwest & southeast elevations

HO-15

HO-0015_2009-01-22_36

Stable, southwest & southeast elevations

HO-0015_2009-01-22_37

Stable, northeast & northwest
elevations

HO-0015_2009-06-24_01

Water tower, southwest & southeast
elevations



HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, Northeast Elevation

Y
37



HO-15

"Glennelg Manor"

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, Southwest & Southeast Elevations

2/37



H0-15

"Glennelg Manor"

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

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MD SHPO

House, Southwest Elevation

3/37



H0-15

"Glenelg" Manor
12793 Folly Quarter Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short

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House, Northwest Elevation:
4/37



HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

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House, interior, vestibule doorway

5/27



HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPC

House, interior, vestibule ceiling

6/37



HO-15

"Elene Ig" Manor

12793 Tolly Quarter Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Stort

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, vestibule ceiling

7/37 medallion



HO-15

"Gleneig" Manor
12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage, view Southwest

8/37



HO-15

"Glencelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage renewal

9/37



HO-15

"Glenek" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage cornice

10/27



HO-15

"Eleneg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage ceiling
medallions

11/37



HO-15

"Glenek" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

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House, interior, northeast double parlor,
view west

12/37



HD-15

"Glennelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2007

MD SHPO

House, interior, northeast double parlor
door entablature

15/27



HO-15

"Elene Ig" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

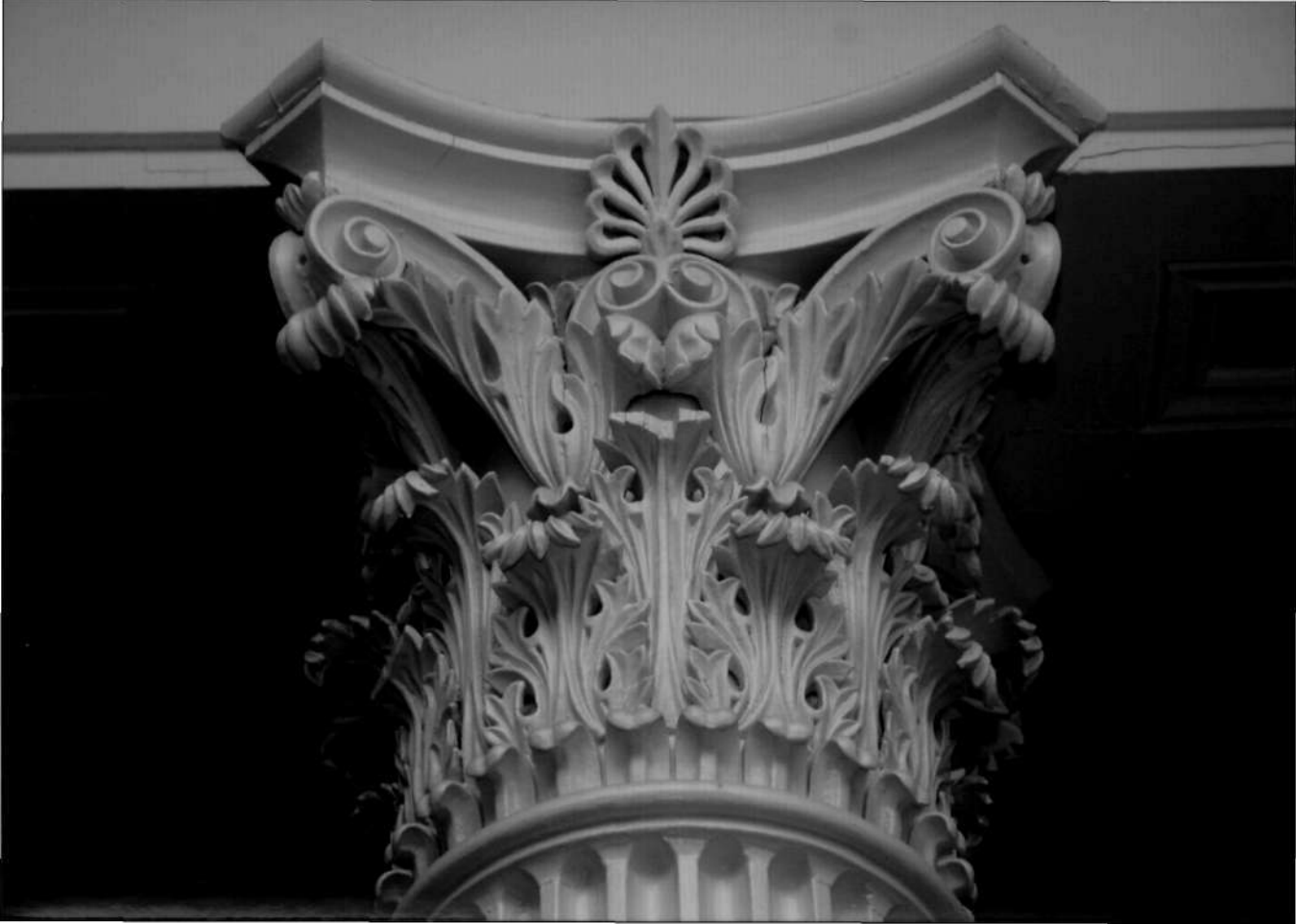
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House, interior, northeast double
parlor mantel

14/37





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"Elene Ig" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

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Jan 22, 2009

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House, interior, northeast double parlor
column capital

15/37





HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

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Jan 22, 2009

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House, interior, northeast double parlor ceiling

16/37



HO-15

"Elerelg" Manor

12793 Tolly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, northeast double parlor
ceiling meditation

17 / 37



HO-15

"Gleneleg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, northeast double parlor cornice

18/37



HO-15

"Elene Ig" Manor
12793 Folly Quarter Rd
Howard County, MD
Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, southwest double parlor, view South
19/37





HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan, 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, southwest double parlor mantel

20/37





HO-15

"Glenealy" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

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Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, Interior, Southeast room, view South

21/37



Gong

HO-15

"Gleneig" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, southeast room mantel

22/37



HO-15

"Glennelg" Manor

12793 Folly Green Tract

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPC

House, interior, Southeastern ceiling
medallion

23/37

Freedom means citizens taking
responsibility & discipline themselves.





HO-15

"Glennelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quater Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPC

House, interior, 2nd Story passage, view
northeast

24/37





HO-15

"Elene Ig" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, 2nd story passage ceiling medallion

25/
37





HO-15

"Glenela" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

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Jan. 22, 2009

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House, interior, 2nd story cross passage
ceiling medallion

26/37





HO-15

"Glenely" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

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Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, South chamber, view South

27/27



HO-15

"Elenby" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, south chamber, view south

28/37



HO-15

"Glenn" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, South chamber mantel

29/37



HC-15

"Glenn" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

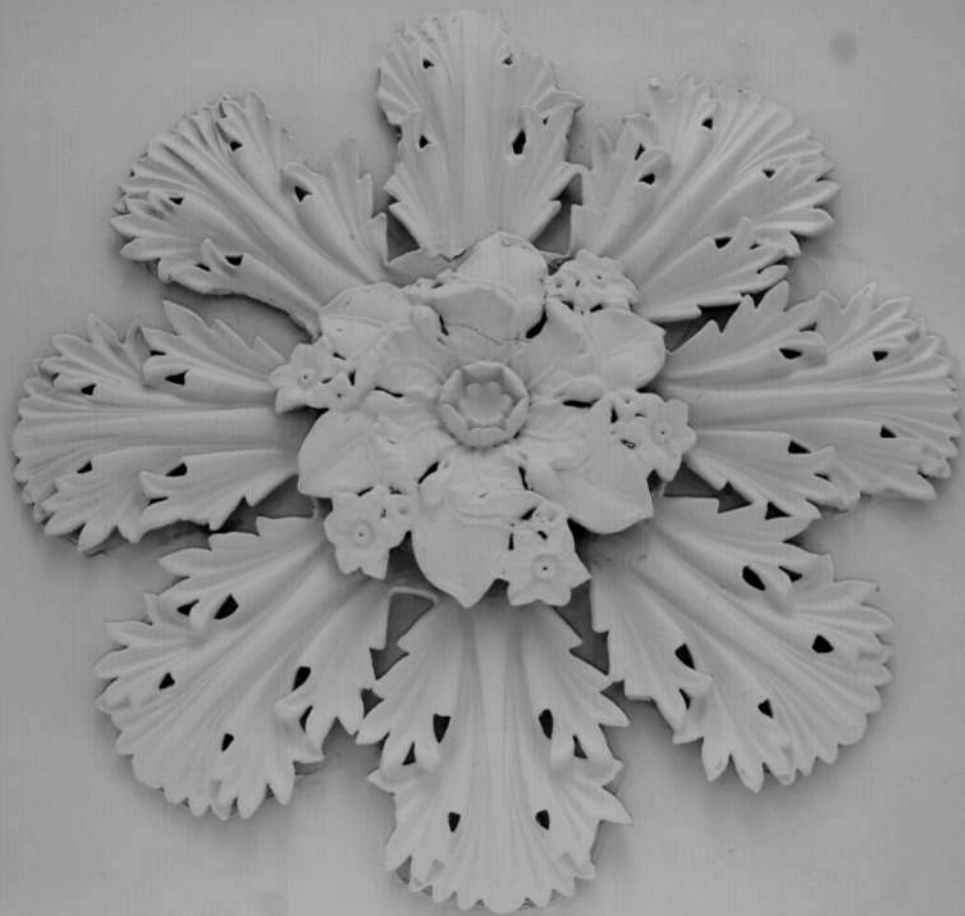
Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, Interior, South chamber ceiling
medallion

30/27



HO-15

"Glenelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, East Chamber ceiling
medallion

31/37



HO-15

"Glenely" Mark

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

House, interior, tower stair

32/37



HO-15

"Glenn" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

house, interior, attic, view northwest

33/37





HO-15

"Glennelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

Smokehouse, northeast & northwest
elevations

34/37





HO-15

"Glennelg" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Shrest

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

Summer Kitchen, Southwest & Southeast
Elevations

35/37



HO-15

"Glennelg" Manor
12793 Folly Quarter Rd
Howard County, MD
Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SHPO

Stable, Southwest & Southeast Elevations

36/37



40-15

"Glenn" Manor

12793 Folly Quarter Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 22, 2009

MD SAFO

Stable, northeast & Northwest Elevations

37/37





HO-15

"Elenelg" Manor

12793 Tolly Quarter Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 24, 2009

MD SHPO

Water tower, Southwest & Southeast Elevations

1/1



HO-15

GLENELG

Glenelg

Private

18th and 19th Century

Originally a part of Dorsey's Grove which Sarah Dorsey brought as a dowry in her marriage to Henry Howard, Glenelg was referred to as Howard's Resolution in Henry's 1773 will.

The original structure is a three bay wide, two bay deep stone building covered with plaster with a gable roof and dormers, a central rectangular west entrance and proportionally scaled fenestration. A brick chimney is inset into the north wall. Very soon a five bay wide, two bay deep stone structure sprang from the south side of the east wall forming an L plan. Later, still in the 1840's, a grand manor house was constructed of granite in the Tudor style with crenelated southeast tower, and magnificent Tudor porch entrance which extended along each side of the east wall of the second addition and created an interior courtyard which was later enclosed on the fourth side by an extension built by the Glenelg Country School, the present occupants of this fascinating and unique architectural gem.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON: Glenelg				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Howard's Resolution				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Glenelg Country School				
CITY OR TOWN: Glenelg, Maryland 21737				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Howard		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Glenelg Country School				
STREET AND NUMBER: Glenelg				
CITY OR TOWN: Glenelg		STATE: Maryland		21737
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records				
STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Courthouse				
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City		STATE: Maryland		21043
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Blk 23, p. 146 448-788				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS /50 A				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust				
STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle				
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis		STATE: Maryland		21401

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glenelg is located off Folly Quarter Road. The original structure is a three bay wide, two bay deep stone building covered with plaster with a gable roof. The casement windows are rectangular with three lites on each side. Ivy covers most of the north wall and the two second story north windows.

The west elevation has a central rectangular door with conical roofed closed entrance flanked by rectangular casement windows with four lites on each side. The fenestration is proportional with casement windows on the second floor containing three lites.

Presently there are two dormer windows with pediment and pilasters applied to each side of the three lite casement windows. A brick chimney is inset into the north wall with a brick patio on the west entrance. A flagstone path leads around the house to the east elevation. The two first floor windows of the east elevation have two casement windows with four-four lites and two proportionally scaled second floor casement windows with three-three lites. Two dormers similar to those on the west are set into the roof.

Apparently the first structure was built in the early 1700's. Very soon after the first addition was constructed. This was composed of a five bay long, two bay deep gabled roof structure running east-west with chimney set into the west wall. This formed the original L plan, whose gabled roof intersected with that of the original structure running north-south. The two west bays of this addition remain the same and have double-hung windows with six-over-six lites. East of these windows is a rectangular door with nine lites. Between these windows and door is an interior partition. The east end of the partition has been remodeled to conform to the 19th century manor house. It's three french doors located on the north wall of this addition have five-five lites and match those of the manor house. Second floor casement windows with four-four lites are above the french doors.

Two dormers similar to those of the original structure are located on the east and west bay of the north wall.

An interior court yard has been formed by this 18th century L plan, the west wall of the manor addition of 1850 and the south wall of a new plastered cinderblock addition to the Glenelg Country School which has operated here since 1954.

Three french doors are located on the west wall of the manor addition with four-four lites surmounted by casement window transoms with one-one lites. The second floor windows of this five bays wide, four bays deep structure are dissimilar on the west wall.

A four-four lite casement window is located over the south bay french door, while double-hung windows with six-over-six lites are located to the north. A flat stone lintel meeting decorative vertical courses on each side of the second floor windows springing from impost blocks outlines the windows. A horizontal rectangular wooden panel underlines the south bay second floor window. Ivy covers the walls.

The manor house constructed in the 1840's is representative of the Tudor style with its crenalated south east tower and east entrance with their embattlements. The structure is built of granite quarried near Ellicott City, while the marble used for the entrance way was imported from England. The building is decorated on the east wall by an imposing one story marble entrance porch, two bay windows on the north and another bay window and tall tower on the south.

The double entrance door with gothic paneling is surmounted by a tudor

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) <u>Circa 1735</u>			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> losophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> itarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glenelg's significance is architectural, historical and social. According to Celia Holland the oldest portion of the present house is believed to have been built by Ephraim Howard, son of Sarah Dorsey Howard. On her marriage to Henry Howard (1707-1773) who made his residence at Second Discovery and was a member of Queen Caroline Parish, Sarah Dorsey brought as a dowry a portion of "Dorsey's Grove". This adjoined Henry Howard's "Second Discovery". In 1773 the time of writing his will, Henry Howard seems to have resided at Glenelg, now a part of Glenelg Country School and called it "Howard's Resolution".

In 1845 the newer part or Manor house to the mansion was added by General Joseph Tyson. General Tyson served as Assistant Postmaster-General under President Tyler and as Commissary-General of the United States Army. He also was president of a mining company. Henry H. Tyson, his son, was a member of the Maryland Legislative in 1877.

The Manor house constructed by General Tyson was of the Norman Tudor style with the square tower built of granite quarried near Ellicott City and the lovely marble used for the entrance porch imported from England. The name Glenelg reads the same both ways and was named after an old estate in Scotland.

The interior decoration of the house is notable with its lovely Ionic columns and pilasters dividing and decorating the living rooms of the manor which open on to one another, creating a lovely ballroom. This mixture of exterior Norman Tudor style and interior Greek Revival exemplified the eclectic American architecture of the 1800's. The spacious rooms contain one or more marble fireplaces.

In 1915, Mr. & Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes acquired Glenelg and made it their home until 1941.

The acreage is now being developed as a wildlife preserve while the mansion itself is utilized by the Glenelg Country School.

Architecturally it is notable as an example of the Norman Tudor style. Historically its roots go back to the Dorseys and the Howards. A rather unique landmark for Howard County and the State of Maryland, its inclusion into the National Register should be considered.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Holland, Celia M. Landmarks of Howard County, Maryland. Ellicott City, 1975.

Warfield, J.D. The Founders of Ann Arundel and Howard County, Maryland. Baltimore, 1973.

Interview with Mr. Howard Freeland, Assistant to Head Master Andrew Houck on Development. Glenelg County School. June 24, 1976.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	0			0				
NE	0			0				
SE	0			0				
SW	0			0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Please see Tax Map 22, Block 23, p. 146 448-788

50 Acres

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
Cleora B. Thompson, Archivist		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Office of Planning and Zoning - Howard County		
STREET AND NUMBER:		
3450 Court House Drive		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	
Ellicott City	Maryland	21043

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

Description
Continued -2-

arched transom with paneled centered quatre foil and medieval motif.

Stone brackets hold the stone cornice of the porch which is surmounted by a battlement with merlons and embrasures. A second floor french window opens on the terrace formed by this battlement. Four wide stone steps lead to the floor composed of a diagonal black and white marble chess board pattern, which is flanked on the north and south sides by segmental tudor arches.

Two one story bay windows on the north are composed of two east wall casement windows with four-four lites surmounted by two lite transoms with four lite north and south vertical windows surmounted by a single lite transom. Mullions divide the windows and transoms. An entablature and projecting cornice crown the two bay windows.

A third one story bay window comes from the receding bay located between the tower and the entrance porch. It is composed of a tripartite east (8 paned) window surmounted by two lite transoms and divided by mullions. A second floor double hung window with six-over-six lites is centered over the bay window which is crowned by a cornice and entablature.

The south east tower has two third story gothic windows with second floor windows similar to that just mentioned. Five stone steps lead to the rectangular gothic wood paneled east entrance door which is surmounted by a rectangular transom encasing diagonal leaded panes. A four-four lite 1st floor casement window surmounted by a two lite transom is located on the north and south walls of the tower. These windows are underscored by basement windows with three vertical lites.

The south elevation of the manor house addition of the 1840's connects to the south wall of the original L. Between the tall tudor tower and the patio lying south of the original house are three bays with similar first floor casement windows composed of four-four lites and two lite transoms surmounted by second floor double hung rectangular windows with six-over-six lites and underscored by three vertical lite basement windows.

Four square columns support the porch which runs the length of the first 18th century addition and is approached by four brick steps on the west and by a french door on the east wall of the 19th century manor house. A ballustrate decorates the flat roof of the open porch.

The roof line of the west wall of the 19th manor house contains four brick chimneys and two oval dormer windows located on the east and west sides of the hipped roof.

Arched casement windows with two lites on each side are flanked by pilasters. All the chimneys are rectangular in shape and capped by double octagonal tudor chimneys two feet tall which terminate with three courses of corbeled brick.

The manor is approached from the east by a circular drive with box wood. An additional chimney is seen on the northeast wall north of the entrance and south of the bay window.

Description
Continued -3-

Old Kitchen

An old kitchen northwest of the house, built in the 1840's at the same time as the manor house has a central rectangular door on the south. It is built of coursed stone and has a gable roof. On the east wall there are three first floor double hung windows with six-over-six lites and a second floor double-hung window with six-over-six lites. Scrolled eaves decorate the west and east gable.

Water Tower

Built in the early 1900's to store water this octagonal stone tower has a conical roof and adds to the medieval air of the property. On the ground level is an old diesel engine which was used to drive the electric generator to light the property.

Smoke Houses

Two smoke houses lie south east of the manor house. They are constructed of stone with conical shingled roofs.

The smoke house lying immediately east has a rectangular east door with small vertical vents centered in upper south, west and north walls.

The second smoke house, now used as a tool shed has new rectangular double hung window sashes on the north and south walls with eight-over-eight panes and flat wooden lintels. An old brick chimney is located in the west side of the north wall. Wooden paneled rectangular doors are centered in the east and west walls. There is a brick floor.

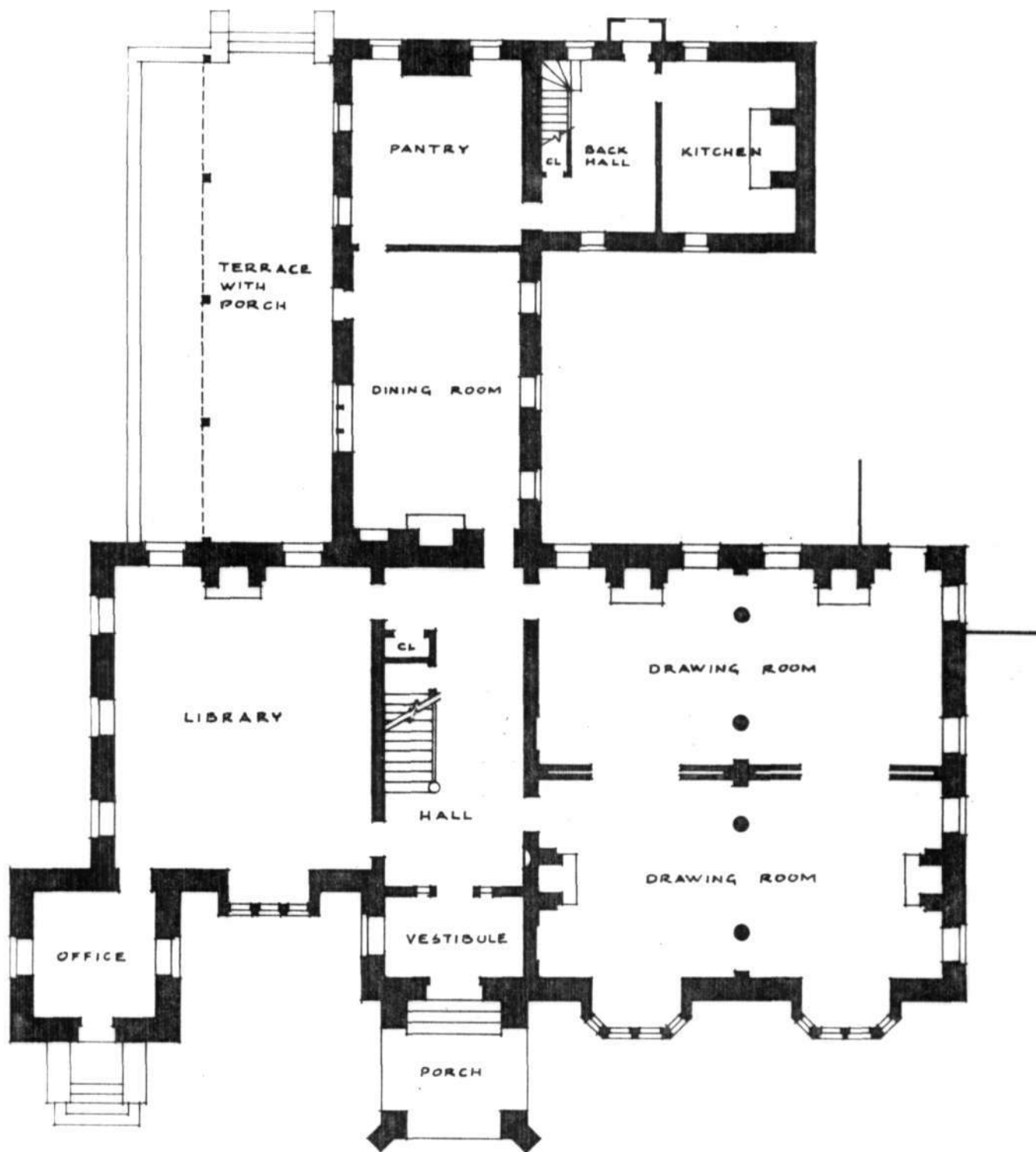
Terrace and gardens are located north of these small early buildings. This multi-level garden was created in the early 1900's. A fruit orchard is located west of the smoke houses.

Glenelg County School Additions

Two story school additions of cinder block have been made west and north of the 18th and 19th century structure. The old carriage house is located northwest of the original L. It is a two bay deep, two bay wide structure whose carriage door openings now contain windows with thirty-five lites.

Another 19th century building lying northwest of the carriage house is four bays wide and two bays deep with hipped roof and brick chimneys with two octagonal towers with three courses of corbeled brick.

NO-15



GLENELG - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

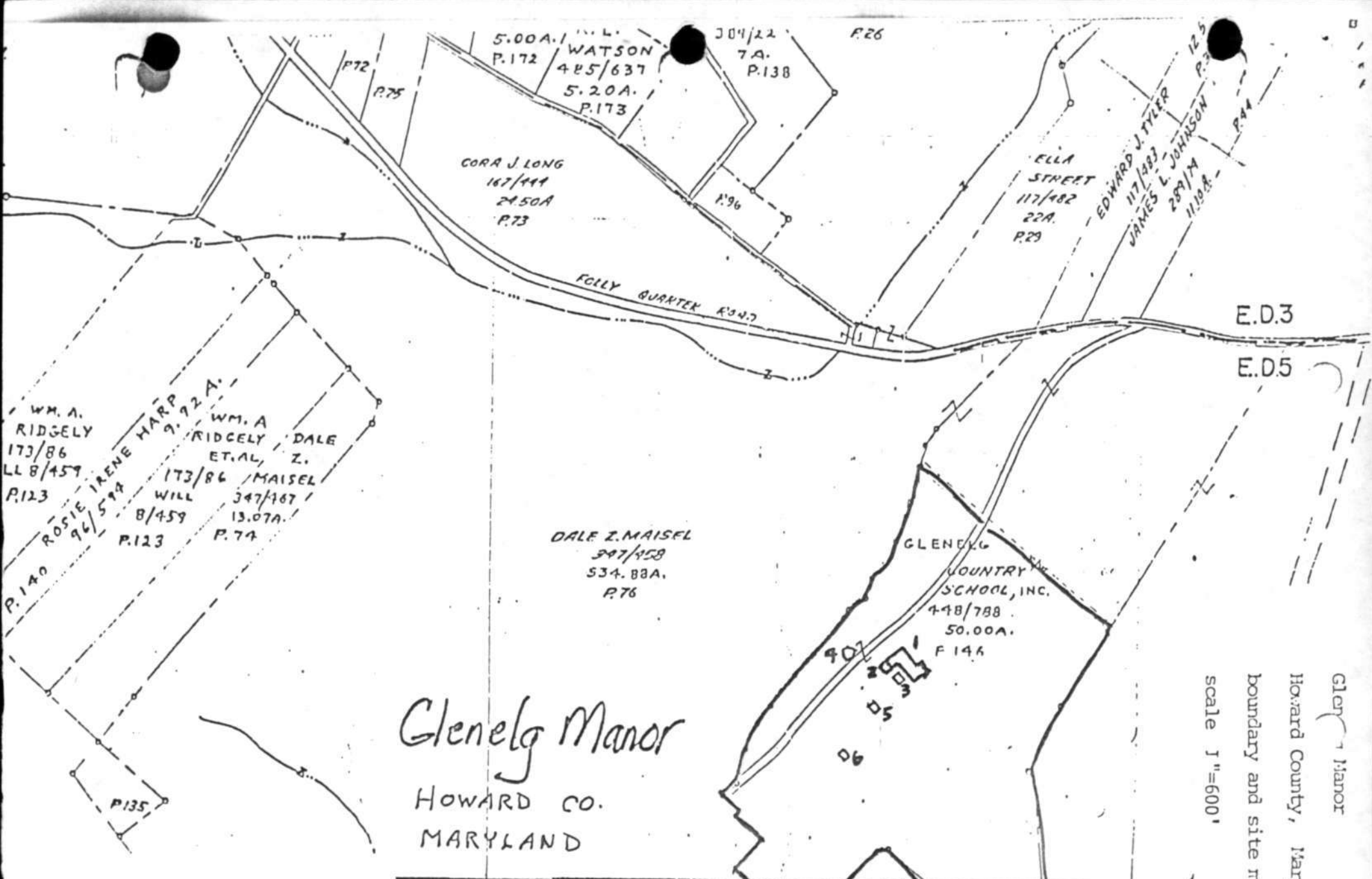


▲ NORTH

GLENELG COUNTRY SCHOOL
FOLLY QUARTER ROAD
GLENELG, MARYLAND 21737

AUGUST 1980

M.E.T.



KEY

- 1 - main house and school
- 2 - carriage house
- 3 - caretaker's cottage
- 4 - octagonal pumphouse
- 5 - smokehouse
- 6 - pumphouse

DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION TAX MAP DIVISION

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS NOTICING ERRORS ARE URGED TO NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION, 701 W. FRESTON ST., BALTO. 1, MD.

PROPERTY LINE
SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY -
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP -
PARCEL NUMBER - P.34

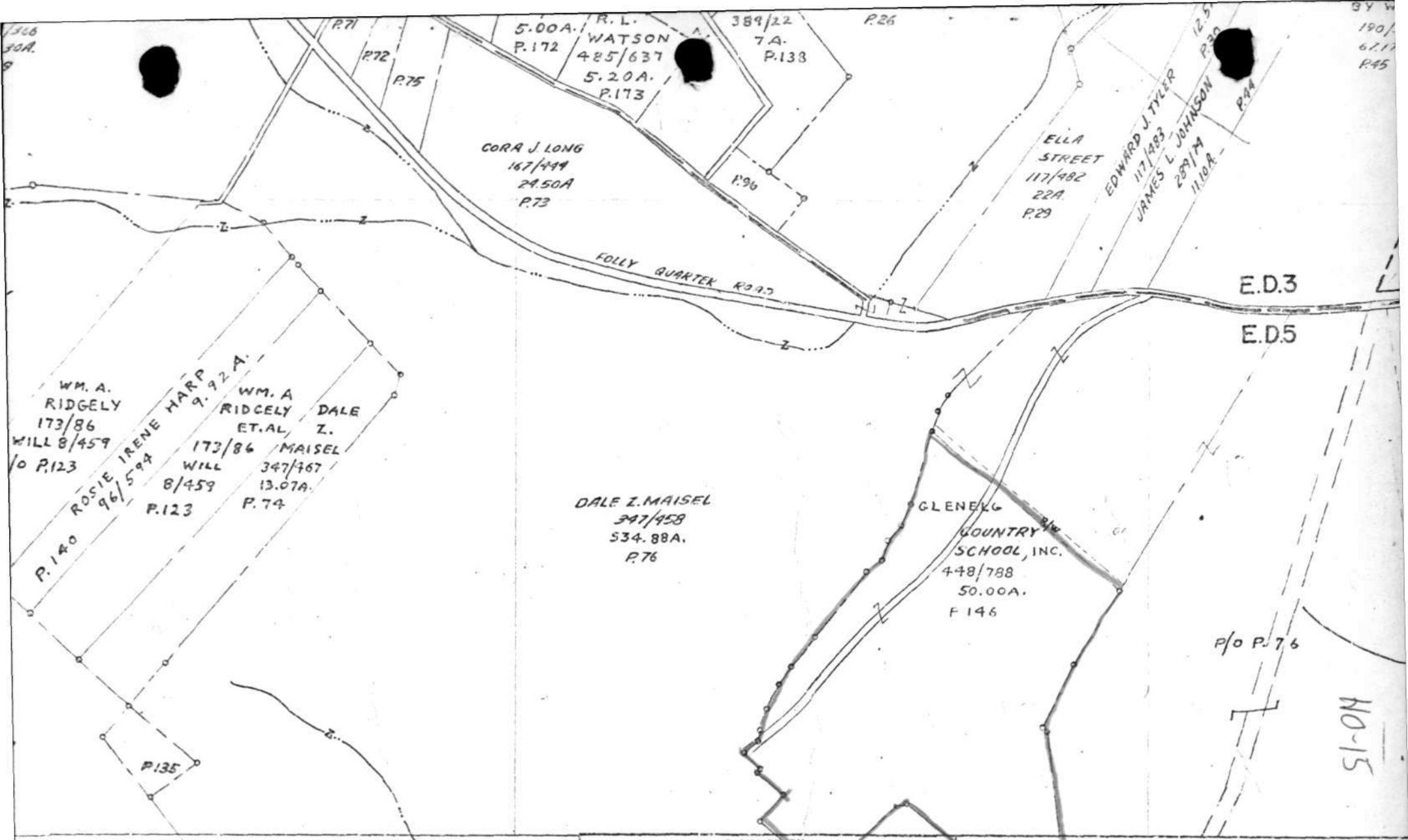
SCALE: 1" = 600'

809

REVISED BY DATE LIBR BY LAST P. NO. L. & H. C.

Glenelg Manor
Howard County, Maryland
boundary and site map

NO-15



GLENELG TAX MAP 22

809

COMPILED BY DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION TAX MAP DIVISION

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS NOTING ERRORS ARE URGED TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION, 391 W. FRESTON ST., BALTO. 1, MD.

REVISED TO:

DATE
7-1-59

LIBER
512

PROPERTY LINE

SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY

CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z I.E. — Z — Z

PARCEL NUMBER P 349 (ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY OWNERSHIP. MUST BE BY MAP NUMBER.)

SCALE: 1" = 600'

BY
J. A.

LAST P. NO.
178

PHOTO
51-11
ST-100

QUADRANGLE

HO-15
 GLENELG MANOR
 HOWARD CO., MD.

A: 18-331040-4346580

B: 18-330960-4346020

C: 18-330340-4346070

D: 18-330800-4346740

(SANDY SPRING)
 5562 II NE

39°15'
 77°00'

Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

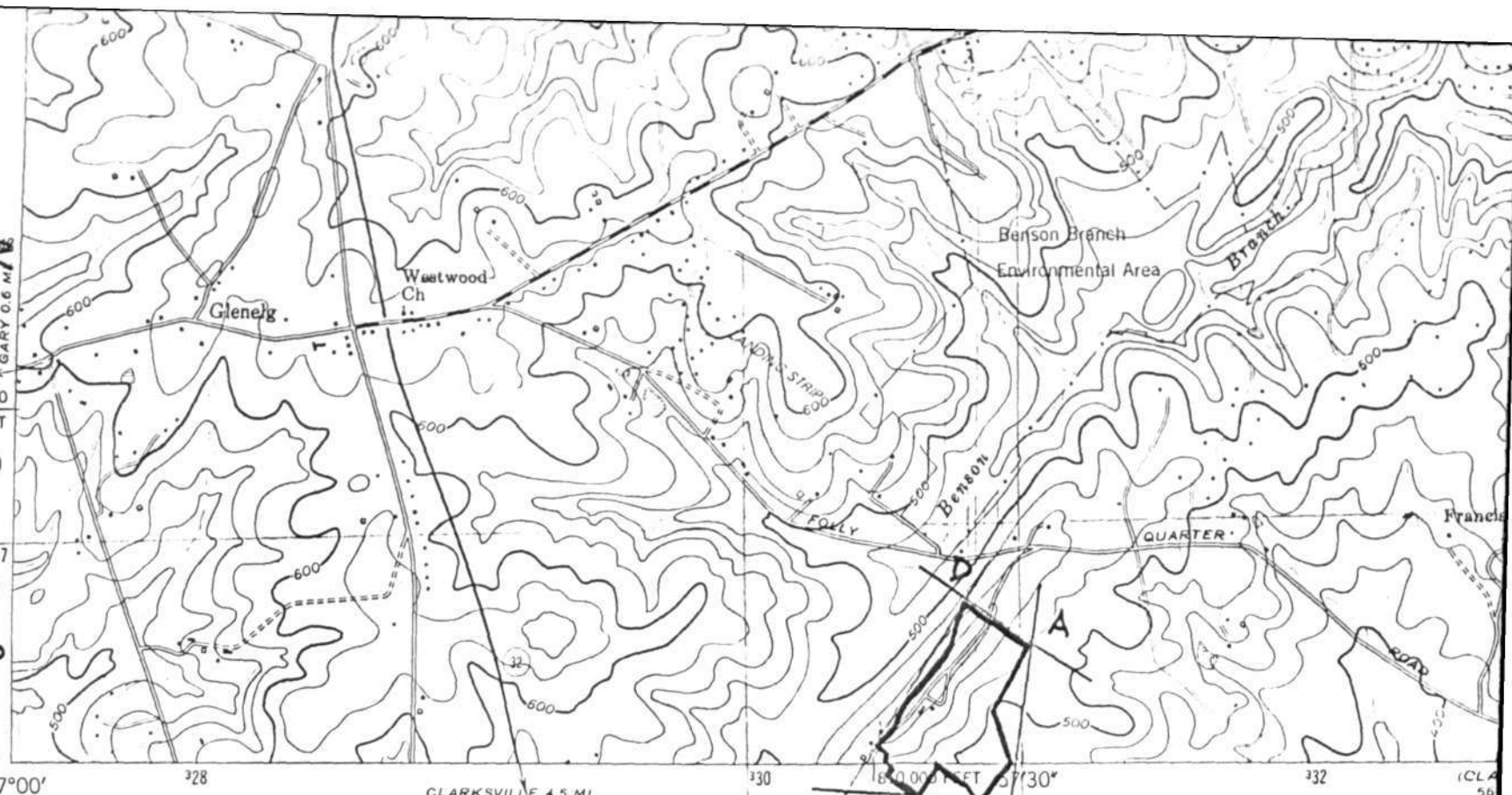
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric
 methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial
 photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information
 not field checked. Map edited 1979



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest
 information available from the controlling authority



CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGIC
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC



HO-15 DIST 5
GLENELG

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SUPERVISOR

OCT 76



H015

from Salt Hoast

9290

Glenelg Manor 4/12 182



H015

9290

from southwest

Glencly Manor

JSR 4/72



HO 15

Smokehouse & view east

9290

Glenelg Manor 4/72 JSE



HO 15

9290

SSP 4/72

Glenelg Manor water tower